The Centre Reporter.

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DIED IN THE HOSPITAL.

A CENTRE HALL SOLDIER A VICTIM OF FEVER.

John Thomas, of Co. B, Expires in the Hospital at Lexington —Baried with Military Honors Wednesday.

The death of John T. Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Thomas, of this place, occurred at the Division hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, last Sunday morning, from an illness contracted in the service of the U. S. army.

John was one of the four boys from Centre Hall who enlisted and went to the front. He was mustered in Co. B, 5th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. He was camping with the regiment at Chickamauga, and in this pest hole is supposed to have contracted malarial fever. When the regiment was moved to Lexington, Ky., the fever was in his system and it was but a short time until he was taken ill and confined in the hospital. His parents were advised a day or two before his death that he was improving, and the message announcing his death on Sunday was a great shock to the family and his many friends. The regiment left Lexington, on Saturday, to come north, but John was too ill to be removed on the hospital train. He wanted to come home with the boys.

His body was sent to his parents on Sunday night from Lexington. The family expected it to arrive here on Tuesday, but it was not until Wednesday morning that it arrived on the 8.18 train from Harrisburg.

John was aged 21 years, 8 months and 8 days. He was one of our young boys, and was popular among his associates. He was a carpenter by trade, and worked with his father.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. A detail of about twenty members from Co. B, with Capt. H. S. Taylor, and Lieut. Geo. Jackson came by train to attend the funeral. Six members of the Company were pall bearers. The coffin was covered with a flag, and there were several beautiful floral pieces upon it.

At the cemetery Rev. Eisenberg read the burial service. As the coffin was lowered into the grave the soldiers presented arms. Three volleys were fired over the grave by the soldiers. The bugler sounded "Taps," and the services at the grave were over. Further religious services were held in the Reformed church.

The 3.31 train was held a half hour that the soldiers could return to Bellefonte. When the services at the cemetery had concluded the soldiers at sharp ringing command started at a fast march for the train.

Do Not Read Newspapers.

A county superintendent in a neighboring county asked every teacher at the county institute who took their local or country paper to hold up their hands, and only six responded. The superintendent expressed great surprise and said: "You don't spend a dollar a year with those papers, yet you expect them to print free of charge notices of all institutes, insert long programs, expect them to advertise you, thus assisting you to climb the ladder to a better position and salaries without paying a cent in return."

A Soldier Hurt.

Private Wallace, of Milesburg, was doing guard duty on the platform of a car on the train, bringing north the 5th regiment from Lexington. The train rounded a sharp curve near Columbus, O., and Wallace was thrown from the train. He was missed and was found along the track by section hands. His skull was fractured and he is confined in the hospital at Columbus.

Farmers Have Rights.

Farmers have rights that hunters are bound to respect this fall. A hunter has no right to go on a farmer's land to hunt for game without permission and where notices have been posted three months in advance of the opening of the season, there is a fine and imprisonment attached to a violation of the law against trespassing.

Arm Broke in Two Places.

Harry Hartranft, the head miller at Gerberich's flour and grain mill, at Bellefonte, met with quite a serious accident Monday morning. He was putting a belt on the roller chopper when his left arm got entangled in the belting, breaking it below the elbow in two places.

Water Superintendent.

The council at a special meeting on Monday evening elected J. W. Henney water superintendent at a salary of $1.50 per day. This office was made necessary by the boro putting in a water plant.

JENKS AT BRADFORD

Exposes Most Astounding Corruption of Quay, Stone & Co

In his speech, before an immense audience at Bradford, last week, Mr. Jenks, among other things, said:

Poverty comes if this great income (21 millions per year) is not honestly administered. See to it that you are justly dealt with by your servants. For many years the Republican party has been substantially in charge of State affairs, and all the unjust and unequal laws are its product. The repeal of good laws should not be tolerated, and the Constitution of 1874 seemed to give us laws that safeguarded the interests of the people, but the dominant party has played some cruel pranks with the statutes since that time.

It is intended by our laws that the people should rule and that is the basic principle of the Democratic party, but the people certainly do not rule in Pennsylvania at this time. Now a test is about to be made as to whether the people shall or shall not rule, and I ask you if at any time, in the past 25 years, the Democratic party has forsaken the cause of the people?

Upon the Republican party with its glorious tradition there has grown an ulcer. M. S. Quay, for 27 years an office-holder, twice a United States Senator, and again a candidate for election, has acquired his power by keeping an eye single to what benefits him.

The Republican platform commends the State administration, and this means that the work of the last Legislature is commended. Yet of all legislatures it was supreme in the disregard of the people's rights and the disgraceful methods adopted.

Mr. Wanamaker, in one of his speeches, called upon God to save the Commonwealth if these things are to continue. All agree that it was the most disgraceful in the history of the State. Yet the Republican candidate stands on a platform which means that the same things are to be done at the next session, provided they win in November.

The honest Republicans are willing to join with you in electing honest legislators. If you want to defeat Quayism you must unite with these men. Pattison could do nothing to slay existing evils, because at no time had he a majority of the Legislature, and yet he did much for the State.

The ordinary expenses of the government under Pattison were $559,450 for 1891-2, and $552,659 for 1893-4. Under the Republicans the same expenses were $1,369,816 for 1895-6, and $1,223,502 for 1897-8. More than 100 per cent. of an increase in ordinary expenses, not including the tremendous increase under appropriation acts, and for various steals by which money is regularly taken from the State Treasury, and all without a shadow of an excuse.

Yet they say nothing was gained by electing a Democrat. This extravagance is what the Republican platform indorses.

Compare the four years under Pattison, though the Legislature was Republican, and no legislation of benefit to the people could pass because opposed by the Quay machine, with the last four years of Republican misrule. The State is practically insolvent in that it has not the money to pay that which it owes.

The State Treasurer's report for 1897 shows an alleged surplus of $3,956,811. As a matter of fact he also reported that at the close of the year he owed a large amount of money, which was due in previous years. The report shows that there was due the counties on State tax $1,505,255; due common schools for 1897, $3,439,998; due University of Pennsylvania for 1895, $75,000; due Western University for 1895, $45,000, making a total of $5,065,253.

There is to be added to this amount of $1,035,746, which the State Treasurer admits is also due, making a total of $6,100,000.

Subtract from this the alleged surplus of $3,956,811, and the State is left in debt to the extent of $2,143,188. Republican rule in Pennsylvania has bankrupted the State. Now, why is this alleged balance kept idle? In order that there may be a fund to speculate with, and a dividend to carry on the campaign with.

It has been testified in open court in Chester county that State funds are taxed, and it is a fair inference that legislation is taxed to maintain Quayism. His fight for the State chairmanship was very expensive, and it is fair to presume that the people paid for it in some way.

If legislation is to be bought and sold you can go on just as you are, but you ought not to do so. I beg of you to be men and, Republican or Democrat, to put a stop to the practices that are sullying the good name of our State.

The Harvest Moon.

The harvest moon is the moon nearest the autumnal equinox. This year it will occur with the full moon of September 29.

JUST A STRAW.

An Act That Shows What Kind of a Man Heinle Is

In the late Civil War, John Heinle, the only brother of Wm. C. Heinle, lost his leg in the battle of Coal Harbor, after being four years in the service, having enlisted in Company G, 51st Reg., P. V., in 1861, and re-enlisted in 1864—a good, brave soldier. A shell knocked his leg off at the knee and he lay on the battlefield a couple of days and gangrene set in, and most of the time he was an invalid as well as a cripple until the day of his death, which occurred in April 1870. $15 per month was the pension soldiers then got. This, in those times, fell short in paying rent and keeping a family, much less looking after a sick man.

William looked after the comforts of his brother until he died. He buried him, paid his funeral expenses, all his bills and debts, saying, that John was too good a soldier to have it said that debts and bills were standing against him.

William was then not 21 years old, and we are told by reliable parties, that in the summer of 1870 he took a large lot of stone to break on the turnpike, between Nittany and Brushvalley in order to clear all his brother's indebtedness. Voters, judge for yourselves, what kind of a man you vote for when you vote for Heinle for Senator, regardless of politics.

War Ships to Watch Germany.

The Dewey Islands, as Congress will be asked to rechristen the Philippines, if the archipelago is acquired by the United States, engaged the President's attention the other day, and, as a result nearly 6000 volunteer troops now at San Francisco were ordered to reenforce Gen. Otis at Manila, and as many more will be ordered to Honolulu in the near future, as reserves for the army of occupation in the Philippines, while Tuesday of next week was set as the sailing day for the battleships Oregon and Iowa, destined for Manila.

The battleships and the troops are going to Manila as a precautionary and strategic measure, partly to prevent Spain from protracting the negotiations at Paris, but chiefly to prevent Germany from attempting to carry out any of the designs for interference with our policy in the Philippines which she has shown signs of cherishing.

As to Dog Taxes.

The legislature at its last session for 1897 repealed the local laws for governing the collectian of dog tax and the payment out of the same for losses sustained by owners of sheep which were killed by dogs. Prior to 1397 the dog tax was levied and collected by the local authorities and the funds so accumulated were paid into the school treasury of each school district, and the losses sustained by the killing of sheep by dogs were paid out of the moneys in the school treasury of the several districts. The legislature of 1897 now puts the collection of the dog taxes under the jurisdiction of the county commissioners under and in pursuance of an act of the legislature passed in 1893. Hereafter no money for dog taxes will be paid into school treasuries, nor losses for sheep out of such money, but the moneys collected for taxes on dogs will be paid into the county treasury and the losses for sheep killed by dogs will be paid out of such treasury. The levy of the dog tax in cities will be levied by the city authorities and paid into the city treasury, and the losses of sheep from dogs killing them will be paid out of the moneys in the city treasury.

Union County Fair.

The Union County Fair will be held at Brook Park, near Lewisburg, September 27 to 30. The Penn'a Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on above dates good to return until Oct. 1 1898 inclusive, at reduced rates.

Special trains will be run September 29th and 30th, between Lewisburg and Brook Park every half hour from 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Thursday, Sept. 29, special return train will be run through to Bellefonte, leaving Brook Park 5:45 p. m. Excursion tickets limited to day of issue will be sold at Bellefonte, Coburn and intermediate stations at special rates on that day.

Friday, Sept. 30 special return train will be run to Glen Iron, leaving Brook Park, 5:45 p. m.

Laying the Brick.

A force of brick layers are at work on the new grange hall. They began work on Monday, and expect to complete their job before the winter sets in.

May See Winter Service.

The caps and overcoats for the 5th regiment have been ordered, which looks very much as if the boys might not be mustered out for a while yet.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO BE RID OF ALGER.

A Snub Sure for the Incompetent Secretary. —The Investigation Will be More Startling than the Charges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19th.—Is Mr. McKinley preparing to throw Secretary Alger overboard? Many persons think so. Secretary Alger is the only member of the Cabinet who was not specially summoned to Washington to participate in the extended consideration and discussion of the instructions given to the American Peace Commissioners previous to their departure for Paris. It is asserted that this public snub was administered to Alger as a hint that his resignation of the War Portfolio would be acceptable to the administration. Another reason given for not having Alger in Washington just now is that Mr. McKinley wished the other members of the Cabinet to feel free in expressing themselves about the intended investigation of the War Department, which would have been impossible with the Secretary of War present. Mr. McKinley is said to be fully convinced now that the investigation will result in finding Alger guilty of some of the gravest charges that have been made against him, and to be fully determined to do nothing to shield Alger. Some say that he has been brought to this state of mind by evidence laid before him by military men; others that it is the result of the existing panic among the Republican managers over the outlook for Democratic success in the Congressional campaign, and their insistence that something be done at once to counteract the wave of indignation that is sweeping over the country as a result of the knowledge of the unnecessary hardships and deaths among the volunteers. If Mr. McKinley will really try to assist the investigating commission, which will shortly get to work, by officially stating his wish that all army officers asked to testify shall tell everything they know about the mismanagement of the war, the truth may be got at, notwithstanding the commissions lack of legal authority to compel witnesses to testify.

It is said that Gen. Schofield's refusal to serve as a member of the investigating commission resulted in a stormy scene between him and Mr. McKinley. It is certain that when Gen. Schofield left the White House, after he had finally and positively declined to serve on the Commission, the old gentleman was in a towering passion.

There is much speculation in Washington concerning the nature of the instructions given our peace Commissioners, and the belief is growing that the instructions were not specific, further than to demand possession of the island of Luzon, and that everything else was left to be determined by circumstances, after the commission meets, and there is an opportunity to learn the attitude of the Spanish commissioners. In any event, it is certain that Mr. McKinley does not intend, if he can prevent it, that the position of the administration shall become known until after the Congressional election. If he was certain as he claims to be that the policy of the administration would be indorsed by the people, he would be only too glad to announce that policy before the Congressional election.

Senator Quay came over to Washington to pull a few administration wires that he hopes will aid him in his fight for re-election. He admits that the present is the strongest fight ever put up against him, and leaves it to be inferred that he is far from being certain of winning. His opponents have been smart enough not to name a candidate against him and to adopt the general motto of "Anybody to beat Quay," leaving the question of who shall be the candidate to be settled after an anti-Quay legislature has been elected. The administration is, as a matter of rule, helping Quay to a certain extent, but Mr. McKinley would not do any worrying if Quay was beaten, provided, of course, that his successor was Wanamaker or some other Republican. Quay has made Mr. McKinley feel his power too often to be cordially liked by him.

That the competition between the big shipyards of the country is largely imaginary, when it comes to bidding for the construction of ships for the government, was demonstrated as usual when the bids were opened for the construction of three battle-ships, the Maine, the Ohio, and the Missouri. Contracts have been given at practically the same figures to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Wm. Cramp & Sons, and the Newport News Company, each to construct one of these battleships, all of which are to have a speed of 18½ knots.

Some of the Connecticut Republicans who helped defeat John Addison Porter for nomination for governor are not disposed to let the matter end there, but will try to get Porter ousted from his position of Secretary to the President. Porter says he will not resign. It remains to be seen whether his enemies are strong enough to get him dismissed.

May Retain Their Arms.

The volunteer soldiers who desire to preserve their arms and other accoutrements supplied them by the government as relics of the war, will be allowed to buy them at cost prices, the amount to be taken out of their pay. This is in accordance with the general order No. 124, recently issued, containing instructions for mustering out volunteer soldiers. The order states the prices at which these holdings may be purchased. A Springfield breech loading rifle or carbine calibre 45, may be retained by the volunteer at a cost of $10. A Colt revolver, calibre 38, will cost him the same amount. There is no difference in the cost of a Colt 42 calibre.

A deduction of $3.60 from his pay entitles the volunteer to his sabre, and other articles are valued as follows: Blanket bags, with straps, complete, $1.50; bayonet scabbard for rifle, 50 cents; cartridge belt, single row of loops, 75 cents; cartridge belt, double row of loops, $1; canteen, with straps, 43 cents; gun sling, 54 cents; haversack and strap, 72 cents; waist belt and plate, 30 cents.

Even the most trifling things included in the soldier's outfit may also be purchased in the same way. These include the meat can, the price for which is fixed at 14 cents; tin cup, 8 cents; knife, 4 cents; fork, 2 cents; spoon, 1 cent. The only other items left are revolver holster and cartridge box, which are valued at 50 cents each.

Speaks His Mind.

Considerable attention has been attracted to the attack made by the Rev. Maxwell, of the McKeesport Baptist church, against the inconsistencies of modern funerals with Christianity. He condemns the extravagances and says that true Christians should not make such ostentations over a dead body. With reference to the ordinary funeral sermon, he stated that "it was usually a desperate effort to erect a post-mortem character upon a frequently anti-mortem foundation. If funeral sermons are preached, let them be to the living. If a man has been a good man he does not need an obituary orator; if a bad one, he ought not to have one."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Wm. P. Carson and Mary Kellighan of Philipsburg.

Stephen Menges, of Northumberland county, and Mattie E. Miller, of Williamsport.

Clopaire Lecomp, Hawk Run, and Chilonce Widain, Pror Mines.

Krider Stover and Bertha Young, of Coburn.

Marcus E. Marks and Elizabeth E. Young, Philipsburg

Joe Balco and Merrell Unca, of Winburn.

Geo. E. Mark, Centre Hall, and Esther Decker, Coburn.

Has Much to Learn.

An interview with Aguinaldo reveals surprising ignorance in that young leader of the Philippinos concerning the affairs of this world. He inquired of the correspondent if Australia was an American colony. He confessed himself incapable of understanding such a system of autonomous government as prevails in Canada. In his comprehension there are but two forms of government—tyrannous rule, such as Spain has exercised in the Philippines, and full independence, such as he hopes to inaugurate.

Must Give 'Em What They Pay For.

The Philadelphia Ledger says Judge Yerkes appears to have found a way to make even municipal corporations fulfill their contracts. He has notified the Town Council of Doylestown that unless it takes proper steps to deliver to the citizens all the water it makes them pay for action will be instituted against it at the next term of court. That sounds like business, and the Doylestown authorities probably know Judge Yerkes well enough to give respectful heed to his remarks.

Get Your Gun.

On Friday burglars made quite a haul in Lock Haven. They entered no less than nine houses taking articles of value. It is believed the robbers were tramps as they paid particular attention to the refrigerators and cupboards where the good things are kept.

Increased the Force.

The force of employes in the fruit evaporating plant at the railroad station has been increased and the plant is hustling out of the way a good many hundred bushels of apples per day. This is the busy season, and load after load of the fruit that caused the downfall of Eve, is being worked up.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

In the Phillpines.

No brooms.
No hats worn.
Girls marry at 15.
No knives or forks.
They sleep at midday.
Horses are a curiosity.
More women than men.
Rice is the chief product.
Cattle as small as goats.
Manila enjoys electricity.
Natives bathe twice daily.
We buy half Manila's hemp.
Laborers earn 10 cents a day.
The grasshopper is a delicacy.
Cocoanut oil is an illuminant.
Buffaloes are used for plowing.
Orchids command $1000 apiece.
Annual segar output 140,000,000.
Belles smoke segars and chew betels.
Segar factories emply 21,000 women.
Segarmakers earn $6 to $10 a month.
A yard of cloth is the robe of the poor

The sky to-day portends rain.

No rain for nigh three weeks.

At Coburn potatoes sell at 40c, at Centre Hall Benner offers 50c.

The Democratic congressional conference meets at Dubois to-day.

Voter, read the colum from Jenks' speech, in this issue.

A light shower of rain is wished for to benefit the wheat fields.

George Washburn died in Sugar valley, on Friday, from a carbuncle on his face.

Deemer & Co., of Williamsport, lost 6 million feet of lumber by fire Monday morning.

Folks attended the pic-nic to have a few day's rest and then went home for another few day's rest.

Some of the town board walks have too much ventilation, and a few of the stone walks are becoming humpback.

Chas. H. Garis, the deceased soldier, member of Co. B., had $2000 life insurance on which he had paid in $250.

Last week's pic-nic was the first one to escape excessive heat and a rainstorm and without gambling machines.

Mrs. Hiram Goodman, of Sugar valley, died on Friday; deceased is survived by her husband and four children.

The Republican senatorial conference met at Clearfield on Tuesday, and the balloting resulted same as at Lock Haven last week—a dead-lock.

The Republican senatorial conference which was deadlocked at Lock Haven and Clearfield, flitted to Dubois to-day. Next you may hear of 'em being at Santiago, the Spaniards having left.

Thirty years ago Wm. C. Heinle taught the mountain school beyond Potters Mills on the Lewistown pike, from which he worked himself up to be a candidate for, and will be elected, state senator.

The committee on place for the annual meeting of Veteran club in 1899, reported in favor of Grange Park, Centre Hall, and the re-union to take place on Saturday previous to Grange picnic, which was adopted.

An intelligent gentleman who seems to be a close observer, attending the pic-nic last week, is reported to have dropped this remark: "I was surprised to find a very strange condition of things existing in this town."

Constable Williams, of Tyrone, left Lock Haven on Monday, having in custody McVey, the man who was arrested at Centre Hall, taking the prisoner to Coudersport, where he had escaped by breaking his handcuffs.

John Kendrick Bangs' newest stories are to appear in The Ladies' Home Journal. They are called "Stories of a Suburban Town." There are several, and each will relate some droll incidents in the life of a small town which every "suburbanite" will instantly appreciate and enjoy laughing over.

The internal revenue department decided that the holders of an unstamped check may stamp it and cancel the stamp, that the check need not be sent back to the maker to be stamped. This is common sense. The object of cancellation is to prevent re-use of the stamp.

The well-known Evans-Kreider connection contemplate holding a re-union in Dakota, Illinois, sometime in October. At Dakota resides a sister of Mrs. James Evans, of Pennhall, who is now 94 years of age, and Mrs. Evans, now also high up in years, has a strong notion of attending the re-union to visit this sister and see many others of the Evans-Kreider freundschaft.

Spokane, Washington, is now facetiously called the "City of Busted Millionaires." The beautiful residences of the town were built on a bluff overlooking the river, and were originally designed for two classes of citizens—the real estate men and the bankers. They are now said to be principally occupied by the lawyers who acted as receivers for the banks, or who otherwise helped to conduct those and other institutions through insolvency.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Large Rye Crops—The Pruning of Grapes—First Food of Bees in Spring—Skinning Pastures Etc., Etc.

LARGE RYE CROPS.

Few farmers appreciate as they should the possibilities of rye when grown for grain. It almost always yields less than wheat, but we are satisfied that this is mainly because it is often the poor land where wheat could not be grown at all that is sown with rye. It is the fact, however, that rye can be grown on the same land in succession without falling off in yield that shows its great advantage so far as exhausting fertility is concerned. We once knew a field of rye, only two acres, that yielded eighty bushels. But it was fertilized with phosphate, just as wheat would have been. Its straw was tall and firm, and the heads were the longest rye heads we ever saw. Rye straw is in many places saleable at as high prices as hay, or sometimes higher than this. If grown with mineral fertilizer rye straw can be used in many branches of manufacture. The softer rye straw grown with nitrogenous fertilizers is much less valuable.

THE PRUNING OF GRAPES.

Nothing but the pinching back of the leading shoots is needed for grape vines in summer. It is best not to begin this until the fruit is well set and the shoot has grown eight or ten or more leaves beyond the last fruit set. If the pinching back is begun sooner than this the effect will be to start too many laterals. It may even cause if the pinching back is too severe, the starting of the bud for next year's fruit. This is what usually happens when the lateral that starts at the base of the leaf is destroyed. The effect of this pinching back should be to accumulate near the clusters of grapes a much larger amount of foliage than would otherwise grow there. Even the small leaves on the laterals will grow quite large, and if they are where the sun can reach them, will have an important effect in ripening the grapes. It is the sun shining on grapevine leaves that is needed, and not its shining on the grapes themselves. Grape vines pinched back now will ripen their wood much farther from the root than they will if growth is to be extended until frost checks it.

FIRST FOOD OF BEES IN SPRING.

After bees have been safely wintered they first gather propollis, a reddish substance which they procure from the buds of trees, and whose use is not clearly known, though part of it seems to be to close up the cracks which the winter has made in their dwelling. Then they set to work to gather pollen, the fecundating dust from the stigmas of flowers. They get a great deal of this from the blossom of the maple, and it is this rather than sweet sap that the bees frequent maple trees in bloom to obtain. Of course there is no sweetness in maple sap after the trees have leaved out. The taste is rather bitter than sweet. Nature is an expert chemist, and can change in a week's time all sugar in a maple tree into the material for depositing fibre in the branches and the new foliage that the tree then puts on. A good substitute for this pollen of flowers is found in very fine rye or wheat flour, kept where it will be sheltered from rain, and where the bees can readily get at it. Hundreds of bees in early spring will visit a dish that has a little rye flour sprinkled on its bottom and exposed to the sun. The bees use this pollen for feed for young bees when newly hatched. Therefore the queen bee does not begin laying until a supply of pollen has been obtained. The earlier the queen bee begins work the sooner the hive fills with bees, and the new swarms are ready to issue.—American Cultivator.

REASONS FOR STIRRING THE SOIL.

The last two springs in this part of the country, at least, were rather wet and cold; so much so that crops, especially cultivated ones, were tardy in getting a start; but where proper and timely cultivation could be and was given they grew fairly well. When such weather terminates extreme heat and dryness usually follow; hence the importance of cultivating as soon as the soil approaches a proper condition for stirring, so that it may be put in fairly good condition ere it becomes dry and hard.

When the spring is thus backward and rainy, the sun and atmosphere do not dry and warm up the ground very rapidly; we find the best means to aid evaporation of the surplus moisture and warming the soil is a ridge method of cultivation, using a turn plow to throw the soil up in the balks; this serves to drain the hill, and exposes more of the ground to the action of the sun and atmosphere, thus rendering it warmer and drier. But this ridged cultivation should be discontinued as soon as the soil approaches a fairly good condition, which requires but a few weeks, if the weather is favorable.

Some think it better to follow this ridged cultivation by using the harrow to level the ground. This does very well, but we prefer a cultivator, which stirs the soil more effectually. Plow young corn moderately deep, but after it gets a foot in height and the roots expand beyond the hill, shallow cultivating must be practiced to prevent root pruning.

After warm weather sets in, and the surplus moisture is gone, our object then is to hold the rest of the moisture in the soil for the use of the plants; hence, aside from destroying weeds and admitting atmospheric action, we stir the soil to prevent evaporation of the atmosphere arising from that stirred below.

So altogether we find that the process of stirring the soil is very important, doubtless far more so than the majority of cultivators of the soil themselves are aware.

For this reason we are led to add a few words on one of the most important reasons for stirring the soil; this is, to continue the elaboration of the plant food in the soil. A growing crop takes up rapidly the supply of available plant food in the soil and, to secure a good crop, it is important that it be replenished as fast as consumed. The soil contains a great deal of food material in the shape of vegetable matter and fragments of minerals, but it is not available. Air and moisture are the active agents in fitting this material for the growth of the plants; and hence stirring the soil stimulates the action of these agents. And not only this, but the freshly stirred soil absorbs much valuable material from the atmosphere, thus adding to its store.—J. I. Baird, Greenville, Ky., in Agricultural Epitomist.

SKINNING PASTURES.

A fresh cow giving twenty-five pounds of milk daily, for five months, takes from a pasture, unsupported by grain feeding, in milk, 15 1-2 pounds of nitrogen, 6 2-3 pounds of phosphoric acid and about 6 pounds of potash. But this is far from being the worst of it. The cow spends her nights at the barn and leaves a heavy ratio of her voidings there. If we assume that one-third of the food taken in during the day is voided in the barn, approximately 21 pounds of nitrogen, 4 pounds phosphoric acid and 25 pounds of potash, are withdrawn annually.

In view of the fact that soil decomposition goes on at a slow rate, and it is at its minimum under dense pasture grasses, it can readily be seen that dairy cows are, when unfed at the barn, destructive to pasture. They have no equal, to use a slangy phrase, in "doing up" a pasture. In view of such data, it is surprising that there are old dairy sections going, and even gone to seed, draggng pitiably behind the march of civilization? Men who are resting their hopes on these twice skinned pastures find themselves sliding down the same decline as the pasture. It is pitiful, but a just retribution of Nature upon those who misuse her, and Nature's only method of compelling intelligent and active care of her. Nature is the world's best schoolmaster when we come to understand her.

How shall we feed the pastures and thus feed our cows? There is no more important problem on the farm, as I view it.—J. W. Sanborn, in Hoard's Dairyman.

BURNING STUMPS.

The months of August and September are the best for the eradication of old stumps. Nothing connected with farming is more aggravating than those "thorns of the ground." How often do my thoughts wander back to the time when I had to plow and harrow and cradle and harvest in these stumpy fields. But my father was a fighter against stumps, and year in and year out scores and scores of stumps were cut and dug and grubbed out. Of course it is tedious and laborious work to dig and chop these stumps of trees, and it is too costly to blast them.

There is no better way than to burn them out, and this may be done by a simple and cheap method. A sheet iron cylinder large enough to slip down over the large stumps is used. This cylinder tapers into a cone-shaped figure the size of a stovepipe. Several joints of stovepipe are then added to this and the whole apparatus is placed over the stump. Previous to this the soil is dug away from around the stump and a fire is kindled; then the cylinder is added, the smoke evolves from the pipe, and you have a good working sove, principle complete. The stump will be burned up as completely as if it were put in a stove manufactured for the purpose. At this season of the year the dryness of the stumps will render them in good condition to burn. There is more profit derived from the destruction of stumps than many suppose. More work can be done in a day in a field free from stumps, and a larger yield will also be the result. Spare nothing to rid yourself of every stump on your farm.—American Agriculturist.

Ivanhoe's Rebecca's Portrait.

Miss Wilhelmine Loos, daughter of the Rev. Louis Loos, of Lexington, Ky., formerly President of Kentucky University, has completed for the Foster Jewish Home and Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia, a picture of Rebecca Gratz.

When Arsanna Gratz Clay, a grandniece of Rebecca Gratz, was asked by the managers of the home to have painted a copy of the famous picture of Rebecca that hangs in the Clay homestead and which was painted by the immortal Sully, she commissioned Miss Loos to do the work. It is well done, and the members of the Gratz family agree that it is a perfect likeness of the distinguished original.

The picture was sent to Philadelphia in time for the unveiling on August 29, the anniversary of the death of Rebecca Gratz, the founder of the Foster Home. Rebecca Gratz was the lady who inspired Scott's character of Rebecca in "Ivanhoe."—Richmond Dispatch.

The Italians always carry their money together with their passports, in long tin tubes.

BLIND BUT A GOOD FARMER

Remarkable Skill by a Vermont Man of Three Score and Ten.

Lafayette Stearns, of Rutland, Vt., is a man who has mastered one of the most trying of physical infirmities, and made his life useful when others would have given way in despair. Mr. Stearns is a farmer, seventy years old, who, though blind for eighteen years, has, during all but two of those years, carried on the cultivation of ten acres of land. For two years after he became blind Mr. Stearns was obliged to lay aside all labor, though brawny, and physically as able and anxious to work as ever.

During this period he tried many times to plant portions of his garden by kneeling and trying to perfect measurements with his implements. One morning the idea came to him that he would take two stakes and a string, and suspending the latter from the stakes could construct a satisfactory guide.

Mrs. Stearns set the stakes for the first row to be planted across the garden. With this assistance he planted his first acre, setting the stakes over for each new row, obtaining measurements with the short hoe handle which he carried, while on his bended knees he opened the hill, planted the seed, and covered it over.

Before he could do much gardening he earned money churning for neighbors. In this way he earned enough to purchase covering for the addition to his house, and afterward built the staging himself and laid half the covering.

Mr. Stearns mows, rakes, and prepares enough hay to keep three cows and a horse. For mowing the stakes are set at the outer edge of the field by Mrs. Stearns, with the string suspended at such a height that with each swing of the scythe the blind man's forearm just touches it. When he has mowed a swath across the field he sets the stake over the width of a swath, which he measures with his scythe; then, guided by the string, he makes his way back across the field. In this way, when once started, he mows an entire meadow, and neighbors allege that even at seventy years of age he is a brisk man to follow with a scythe.

Working entirely on this principle, the blind farmer plants, hoes, weeds, and harvests all kinds of farm products, and with the aid of a faithful wife the crops are gathered in the barn.

The Long Coast of Chile.

My voyage down the coast of Chile gave me some idea of the enormous length of that country. I spent five days in coming by steamer from the nitrate fields to Valparaiso, and the German ship on which I shall sail within a few weeks for Tierra del Fuego will require nine days to reach Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan. Chile is more like a long-drawn-out sausage or a worm than any other country of the world. The only land that compares with it is Egypt, which drags its weary length for more than a thousand miles between deserts along the valley of the Nile. Chile begins in a desert and continues in it for more than a thousand miles. Later on it bursts out into a green valley between high mountains and ends in the grassy islands of the southernmost part of this hemisphere. It is nowhere over 200 miles wide, and in some places it is not more than fifty, but it is so long that if it were laid upon the face of the United States, beginning at New York, it would make a wide track across it to far beyond Salt Lake, and if it could be stretched from south to north with Tierra del Fuego at the lowermost edge of Florida, its upper provinces would be found in Hudson Bay almost even with the top of Labrador. Chile is 2,600 miles long. It embraces all of the land between the tops of the Andes and the Pacific ocean south of the river Sama, which divides it from Peru, and it has, in addition, most of the islands of the Magellan.—Frank G. Carpenter in Atlanta Constitution.

Dying in China.

A missionary in China given an example of what he calls Chinese humanity. When passing along a street of a city he came upon a crowd, and found that a man about fifty years of age had fallen in the street to die—no uncommon occurrence there. The crowd stood around the poor man, shouting and cursing, when one person called out, "Haul the fellow into the gutter and do not let him die in the middle of the street, blocking up the way!"

The missionary was obliged to pass on, but returning an hour later, he found the man in the gutter dead, a fan over his face, and two candles burning at his feet, with the design of lighting the soul—whither they did not know. There the body lay until night, and the people passed by unaffected by the sorrowful sight.—Missionary Herald.

Muzzling for Babies.

The muzzling farce is nearly played out; when a department is reduced to publishing statistics so worthless and inconclusive as those presented to Parliament by Mr. Long, the cause it advocates must be in a bad way. He claims by his muzzling order to have reduced rabies, taking the first half year, from 413 cases in 1895, to 12 in 1898, but he neglects to state that the method of diagnosing rabies has been radically changed in the interval. A certificate from a veterinary surgeon on the basis of an examination of the dead body was held to be sufficient in the former group of cases; later on this was found to be worthless, and has, in consequence, been abandoned. Furthermore, in previous years, without a muzzling order, quite as remarkable fluctuations in the returns have been recorded. Muzzling, in fact, is unscientific and arbitrary, maddening to the dogs, and of very doubtful utility to anybody. Worse than this, it is an absurdity, and an injustice so long as only domestic and farm dogs are penalized while the sporting dogs of Mr. Long and his friends are left uninterfered with. All these things have been pointed out repeatedly, but they produce no effect on the department. Intelligent people throughout the country are growing irritated, as is shown by the increasing part played by the question in contested elections, and this is an argument likely to appeal to Mr. Long and his colleagues.—Saturday Review.

ABOUT AMERICAN HUMOR.

The Britishers Are Beginning to Understand and Imitate It.

"American humor is very rapidly forging to the front in England," said a newspaper man who recently returned to Washington from London, according to the Washington Star. "The greatest proof of this is that the Britishers are beginning to understand our idea of humor, and to give it the laugh it calls for immediately and on the spot, without revolving it in their minds for a few hours and then exploding over it in the middle of the night. The English people have always been aware that there was something in American humor, but the humor of our people is so meaningful that they have not, up to quite recently, been able to penetrate its significance. Now they are roaring over it. There are now several American burlesque and extravaganza shows running with tremendous prosperity in London. These shows are jammed full of gags of an essentially American character—many of them even purely local New York digs—and yet I noticed that the Londoners caught the point almost every time, and laughed vociferously. If the same shows had been presented in London, say, ten years ago, I am positive they would have been dreary failures, and not one of the American gags would have got so much as a smile from the erstwhile stolid Britisher. The English comic papers are largely responsible for this comparatively new appreciation of American humor on the part of Englishmen. They exchange with all of the American comic publications and 'swipe' stuff liberally from them, without ever so much as dreaming of giving the American humorists credit. The readers of these English comic papers, reading this American-clipped stuff constantly, have gradually come to understand it, but few of them know that it is essentially American humor. Most of them believe that the snappy stuff reprinted in the English comic publications from American humorists' writings simply indicates a change in the style of English humorous matter."

Enormous Pendulums.

The only structures in Japan which seem to be earthquake proof are the pagodas which are erected before the temples. There are many which are 700 or 800 years old and as solid as when first built. There is a reason for this, and it lies in their construction. A pagoda is practically a framework of heavy timbers which starts from a wide base and is in itself a substantial structure, but is rendered still more stable by a peculiar device. Inside the framework and suspended from the apex is a long, heavy beam of timber two feet thick or more. This hangs from one end, and to the other end are bolted at each of the four sides four more heavy timbers, and if the pagoda be very lofty still more timbers are added to these.

The whole forms an enormous pendulum which reaches within six inches of the ground. When the shock of an earthquake rocks the pagoda, the pendulum swings in unison and keeps the center of gravity always at the base of the framework. Consequently the equilibrium of the pagoda is never disturbed, and this is the explanation of the great age of many of them. when from their height one would suppose them to be peculiarly susceptible to the effects of an earthquake.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

The Safety of Fast Trains.

Thirty years ago, when the average speed of passenger trains was very much less than at the present day, accidents were of such frequent occurrence, that people declared that, to insure greater safety, it had become necessary to "hang a director." In 1895, out of upward of 1,000,000,000 passengers carried on the lines of the United Kingdom, only five were killed—one in 200,000,000—whereas the number of persons run over and killed in the streets of London in a single year was 25, or about one in 1,000,000 of the population of the metropolis.

Supposing that each individual of the 5,500,000 of Londoners walked abroad each day in the year, that would give a total of 2,207,500,000 walkers against 1,000,000,000 travelers by railway, and produces the remarkable inference that, for every mortal risk incurred by a railway passenger, the walker in the streets has to encounter twelve chances of violent death.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A strange grave contains the body of Charles Carter, of Russell, Kan. He was cleaning out an old well when the quicksand caved in on him, covering him up to the neck. He lived fifty-eight hours. As it was found impossible to remove his body, the well was filled in, and thus became his grave.

HAWAIIAN BLACK ART.

NATIVES OF OUR NEW POSSESSIONS ARE VERY SUPERSTITIOUS.

Their Belief in the 'Anaana'—People Supposed to be Prayed to Death—The Outburst of Volcanoes Ascribed to Angry Gods.

The inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands are all superstitious, from the late occupant of the throne to the humblest inhabitant in the remote regions of the desolate island of Molokai, the home of the outcast lepers.

The late King Kalakau was a superstitious person. His end was undoubtedly hastened by the knowledge that previous to his departure from Honolulu several kahunas or witch doctors were engaged in the cheerful occupation of "praying him to death," under subsidy from the adherents of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who wished to place her on the throne of Kamahamehas. Another fact contributed toward the King's death—namely: that just previous to his departure for San Francisco, where he died a few weeks later, there appeared in the harbor of Honolulu a school of small red fish, called by the natives "kai ulualu," which, as they aver, have heralded the deaths of all the members of the royal family from time immemorial. Whether these deaths occurred by mere chance or whether the members of the royal family were so accommodating as to shuffle off the mortal coil in order to perpetuate a time-honored belief I leave others to decide; but it is a well-known fact that the deaths of King Lunalilo, Princess Likiliki, Queen Emma, Princess Ruth and the late King Kalakua have all followed the arrival of these tiny harbingers of woe.

The Hawaiians are the most imaginative as well as superstitious of people, and when a native once becomes convinced that his death has been decreed by the gods there is small chance of saving his life, and he usually dies of fear within an incredibly short time after the decree has gone forth that he must de.

The husband of the ex-Queen, John Dominis, was an American gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence and education, and, therefore, took small stock in the native superstitions. Shortly before his death, when he was but slightly indisposed, invitations for a grand ball at the palace were issued. The following day the Queen was informed that a school of red fish had entered the harbor. Frantic with terror, she caused the invitations to be withdrawn, although the Prince Consort was no worse than usual. That night he died. No power on earth could change the belief of the natives that the "kaia ulualu" were the harbingers of death, and they cling to the superstition with a persistency not to be eradicated.

The superstition that the natives hold most dear is that of the "anaana," which means that the kahunas have the power of removing their enemies by praying them to death. A man may have an enemy removed by paying the kahuna a certain sum of money proportionate to his means, or by entering his service for a stipulated period. When the victim is informed that he is being prayed to death he engages the services of a kahuna of higher rank, which is settled by age, and by paying a larger sum of money has the ban removed. But if the services of a kahuna of higher rank are not to be had, the victim lies down and proceeds to die gracefully.

A peculiarly interesting exemplification of the power of the "anaana" came under my observation on the Island of Hawaii. Two laborers on a sugar plantation became enamored of the same dainty "waihina," a pretty half-cast girl, who smiled on Kiha, the handsomer of the two love-sick swains. Kilai, the rival, determined that the wedding should never take place, and he engaged the services of the oldest kahuna in the district to remove his opponent. Kiha was informed that the gods had decreed his death and the threats and entreaties of the manager of the plantation were unavailing; the lash of the overseer failed to arouse in him the slightest protest, and the physic of the plantation doctor might, with much better profit, have been thrown to the dogs. As a last resort the big kanaka was placed in a wagon and taken into town to his mother's house, where he lay for a week, surrounded by his weeping family and friends. At noon on the tenth day, after the fatal spell began to work, he took his amulet from his neck and gave it to his mother, bade farewell to his family and friends, consigned his soul to the gods of his forefathers, and gracefully gave up the ghost. A week later the victorious Kilai led the pretty half-cast girl to the altar.

Like all primitive people, the Hawaiians attribute the various phenomena of nature to supernatural agencies. And the periodical activity of the volcano Kilauea is supposed to be due to the outbursts of wrath of the goddess Pele, who dwells in the fiery caverns of the "house of everlasting fire." She is the vestal virgin who keeps aglow the fires by her breath, and is so beautiful in face and form that no man can look upon her and live. When her anger is aroused, she sends forth hot lava and stones to destroy all who refuse to do her homage. From time immemorial it has been the custom to appease her wrath by libations and propitiatory offerings, which were thrown into the crater and placel on the altars with great ceremony.

In 1882 the village of Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, was theratened with total destruction by a flow of lava from the crater of Mauna Loa, twenty miles distant. The lava was slowly approaching the town, and when within half a mile a public recognition of the power of the goddess Pele took place. The Princess Ruth, sister of the two previous Kings, Kamehameha IV. and V., was entreated to come from Honolulu and appease the fury of the terrible Pele. She chartered a steamer in all haste and went to Hilo, where she caused an altar to be erected, after the fashion of the olden times, and there publicly made supplication to Pele, after which she placed offerings in front to the advancing lava. The intervention of the Princess was timely, for the lava, which had practically ceased to flow before her arrival, stopped a few days later, and this coincidence had the effect on the imaginative native mind of reviving the ancient faith in the powers of the gods to a great degree.

Though the practices of the kahunas are strictly forbidden by law, they secretly ply their trade and retain a wonderful influence over the minds of the simple and childish natives.—Chicago Tribune.

IN A PORTO RICAN FOREST.

The Wealth of Tropical Fruits and Nuts That Are to be Found.

A war correspondent's adventures are set forth by Edwin Emerson, Jr., in the Century in an article entitled "Alone in Porto Rico." Mr. Emerson says:

By nightfall, after I had ridden up and down some of the most unprepossessing hills, and had got tangled in no end of chaparral, cactus, and other thorny undergrowth, which changed a new pongee coat I had bought in San Juan into an old rag, I found myself on a high range of sierra. From a jibaro negress I learned that I was half-way between the towns of Quemados and Jaguas, and that I would find a better trail for my horse below. So I rode down a lovely green valley, where plantations of coffee and tobacco lay side by side. As it grew darker, bats flew all about me, and I heard the evening cries of birds which sounded like our whippoorwills and mocking-birds. At last I struck the trail that the woman had mentioned. I rode on a little way, and took the horse into a clearing, where there was a spring well hidden from view, and there I hobbled his feet to the halter-rope, flung myself on the ground, and went fast asleep. The last thing I heard was the beautiful song of the solitaire singing in a copse above me.

I was awakened ealy the next morning by the screeching of green parrots, quarreling with other birds in the top of a cocoanut-palm. I was drenched with dew, but forgot all as I thought of my horse. To my great relief, I found him standing behind a bit of oleander-bush red with flowers, crunching the juicy stalk of a prickly-pear. I watched him with interest as he took the stalk and with his teeth ripped off the skin with all its thorns. He whinnied as if we were old friends. After bridling and watering him, I found the trail, and rode off southward. On the way I ate everything I could find, from green cherries and guava plums to juicy mangos, which stained the front of my coat, and bell-apples, the meat of which suggested mildew. There were also custard-apples, a large green fruit not unlike cream-puffs inside.

The most astonishing and the best of all was a fruit called pulmo—in our language, sour-sap. It is about as large as a quart bowl, and so nourishing and full that a single fruit was enough for a good meal, although that did not deter my horse from eating four. Later I found that they are also relished by dogs. Of springs and streams there were so many that I had no fear of dying of thirst. If water was not handy, I could always climb a cocoanut-tree, and throw down the green nuts, which were filled with an abundance of watery milk, more than I could drink at one time. Other nuts there were in plenty; but many were more curious than edible, even to my willing appetite. One had a delicious odor. I tasted a little, and thought it ideal for flavoring candy. But it soon dissolved in my mouth in a fine dust, absorbing all the moisture, so that I had to blow it out like flour. Nothing ever made me so thirsty in my life, and even after rinsing out my mouth I felt for a long time as if I were chewing punk or cotton. The fruit of the tamarind only added to my torments by setting all my teeth on edge. When we reached the next spring, I fell off my horse for fear he would get all the water. Only after I had satisfied my thirst would I let him drink.

Criminals in Uraguay.

Here is one of Robert Crawford's stories about Uraguay: "Two men surprised a farmer and his wife in their little hut while it was broad daylight. The man was seized and bound and the two villains proceeded to torture him to make him disclose the hiding place of his hoard. The wife begged and pleaded as the horrors increased, the man proving obdurate. Finally she said she would tell them where the treasure was if they would follow her. One of the two accordingly went over to the chest in the corner with her. She opened it, fumbled about inside of it for a moment until she found what she was looking for. In another moment the thief at her side was dead and his fellow covered by a large revolver in the hands of a small but eager woman of the people. He got away before she could quite make up her mind to shoot him, too. Then the husband was released and the neighbors, some miles away, called in. Word was finally taken to the central police authority of the state; the officers came, viewed the dead thief—and identified him as their Attorney-General. It is not unlikely," Mr. Crawford adds, "that his accomplice was the Judge of the Criminal Court."

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

A Good Reason.

"Now, don't say you went off with my umbrella because it had a hook handle, just like yours." "No; I went off with it because it has a silk cover better than mine."—Detroit Free Press.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

The happiest girl is the one who thinks her father the best man on earth.

Protect Your Ideas by Letters Patent.

The firm of Vowles & Burns, Patent Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y., whose advertisement will appear in our next issue, procure patents either on cash or easy installments. Write for terms. Sales negotiated.

The merry hearted have a fortune that thieves cannot steal.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Racing pigeons were first trained in Belgium.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

SHE WANTED FLOWERS.

But the Congressman Had to Draw the Line Somewhere.

A certain southern congressman was heard entertaining a company of his colleagues last week in the democratic cloak room of the house with an account of an unusual experience. "During the woman suffrage convention," said he, "several ladies from my district were present. Early in the convention one of them came to the capitol, called at my committee room and requested an interview, which was readily granted. She stated that the woman suffrage delegates were to have some sort of a public meeting, in which she was to participate, and requested that I should provide a floral tribute to be presented to her on that occasion. I was naturally somewhat taken aback at the suggestion. I supposed in the course of my twelve years in congress that I had exhausted about every variety of duties that a member of the house is called upon to perform. I have always been willing and ready to run errands for my constituents, for which at home my office boy would have sufficed. I have catered to the whims of office-seekers. When my constituents have come to me hungry, I have fed them, and when they have come shelterless I have given them lodging. I have taken my political supporters to the theaters by hundreds, but I was forced to inform my lady visitor that I must draw the line at bouquets."—Washington Post.

Mr. Asbury Peppers.

"I saw a sign painter barely save himself," said the student boarder, "by catching as he fell the sign he had finished. He was suspended twenty feet from the sidewalk." "He is not the first man," said Asbury Peppers, "who hung breathless on his own words when no one else did."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Summer Revolutions.

How doeth the merry biking girl,
Improve each shining minute,
As her dainty feet the pedals whirl
For everything that's in it.

NO WOMAN IS EXEMPT.

Regularity is a matter of importance in every woman's life. Much pain is, however, endured in the belief that it is necessary and not alarming, when in truth it is all wrong and indicates derangement that may cause serious trouble.

Excessive monthly pain itself will unsettle the nerves and make women old before their time.

The foundation of woman's health is a perfectly normal and regular performance of nature's function. The statement we print from Miss GERTRUDE SIKES, of Eldred, Pa., is echoed in every city, town and hamlet in this country. Read what she says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel like a new person since following your advice, and think it is my duty to let the public know the good your remedies have done me. My troubles were painful menstruation and leucorrhœa. I was nervous and had spells of being confused. Before using your remedies I never had any faith in patent medicines. I now wish to say that I never had anything do me so much good for painful menstruation as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; also would say that your Sanative Wash has cured me of leucorrhœa. I hope these few words may help suffering women."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

All suffering women are invited to write freely to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice about their health.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Our Own Times"—How We Can Serve Our Generation—Our Responsibilities Chiefly With the People Now Abreast of Us—Help Your Neighbors.

TEXT: "David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."—Acts xiii., 36.

That is a text which has for a long time been running through my mind. Sermons have a time to be born as well as a time to die; a cradle as well as a grave. David, cowboy and stone slinger, and fighter, and dramatist, and blank-verse writer, and prophet, did his best for the people of his time, and then went and laid down on the southern hill of Jerusalem in that sound slumber which nothing but an archangelic blast can startle. "David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep." It was his own generation that he had served; that is, the people living at the time he lived. And have you ever thought that our responsibilities are chiefly with the people now walking abreast of us? There are about four generations to a century now, but in olden time, life was longer, and there was, perhaps, only one generation to a century. Taking these facts into the calculation, I make a rough guess, and say that there have been at least one hundred and eighty generations of the human family. With reference to them we have no responsibility. We cannot teach them, we cannot correct their mistakes, we cannot soothe their sorrows, we cannot heal their wounds. Their sepulchres are deaf and dumb to anything we might say to them. The last regiment of that great army has passed out of sight. We might halloo as loud as we could; not one of them would avert his head to see what we wanted. I admit that I am in sympathy with the child whose father had suddenly died, and who in her little evening prayer wanted to continue to pray for her father, although he had gone into heaven, and no more needed her prayers, and looking up into her mother's face, said: "Oh, mother, I cannot leave him all out. Let me say, thank God that I had a good father once, so I can keep him in my prayers."

But the one hundred and eighty generations have passed off. Passed up. Passed down. Gone forever. Then there are generations to come after our earthly existence has ceased. We shall not see them; we shall not hear any of their voices; we will take no part in their convocations, their elections, their revolutions, their catastrophies, their triumphs. We will in no wise affect the 180 generations gone or the 180 generations to come, except as from the galleries of heaven the former generations look down and rejoice at our victories, or as we may, by our behavior, start influences, good or bad, that shall roll on through the advancing ages. But our business is, like David, to serve our own generation, the people now living, those whose lungs now breathe, and whose hearts now beat. And, mark you, it is not a silent procession, but moving. It is a "forced march" at twenty-four miles a day, each hour being a mile. Going with that celerity, it has got to be a quick service on our part, or no service at all. We not only cannot teach the 180 generations past, and will not see the 180 generations to come, but this generation now on the stage will soon be off, and we ourselves will be off with them. The fact is, that you and I will have to start very soon for our work, or it will be ironical and sarcastic for anyone after our exit to say of us, as it was said of David, "After he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep."

Well, now, let us look around earnestly, prayerfully, in a common-sense way, and see what we can do for our own generation. First of all, let us see to it that, as far as we can, they have enough to eat. The human body is so constituted that three times a day the body needs food as much as a lamp needs oil, as much as a locomotive needs fuel. To meet this want God has girdled the earth with apple orchards, orange groves, wheat fields, and oceans full of fish, and prairies full of cattle. And notwithstanding this, I will undertake to say that the vast majority of the human family are now suffering either for lack of food or the right kind of food. Our civilization is all askew, and God only can set it right. Many of the greatest estates of to-day have been built out of the blood and bones of unrequited toil. In olden times, for the building of forts and towers, the inhabitants of Ispahan had to contribute 70,000 skulls, and Bagdad 90,000 human skulls, and that number of people were compelled to furnish the skulls. But these two contributions added together made only 160,000 skulls, while in the tower of the world's wealth and pomp have been wrought the skeletons of uncounted numbers of the half-fed populations of the earth—millions of skulls. Don't sit down at your table with five or six courses of abundant supply and think nothing of that family in the next street who would take any one of those five courses between soup and almond nuts and feel they were in Heaven. The lack of the right kind of food is the cause of much of the drunkenness. After drinking what many of our grocers call coffee, sweetened with what many call sugar, and eating what many of our butchers call meat, and chewing what many of our bakers call bread, many of the laboring class feel so miserable they are tempted to put into their nasty pipes what the tobacconist calls tobacco, or go into the drinking saloons for what the rum sellers call bear. Good coffee would do much in driving out bad rum.

How can we serve our generation with enough to eat? By sitting down in embroidered slippers and lounging back in an arm-chair, our mouth puckered up around a Havana of the best brand, and through clouds of luxuriant smoke reading about political economy and the philosophy of strikes? No, no! By finding out who in this city has been living on gristle, and sending them a tenderloin beefsteak. Seek out some family, who through sickness or conjunction of misfortunes have not enough to eat, and do for them what Christ did for the hungry multitudes of Asia Minor, multiplying the loaves and the fishes. Let us quit the surfeiting of ourselves until we cannot choke down another crumb of cake, and begin the supplies of others' necessities. So far from helping appease the world's hunger are those whom Isaiah describes as grinding the faces of the poor. You have seen a farmer or a mechanic put a scythe or an axe on a grindstone, while some one was turning it round and round and the man holding the axe bore on it harder and harder, while the water dropped from the grindstone and the edge of the axe from being round and dull, got keener and keener. So I have seen men who were put up against the grindstone of hardship, and while one turned the crank, another would press the unfortunate harder down and harder down until he was ground away thinner and thinner—his comforts thinner, his prospects thinner, and his face thinner. And Isaiah shrieks out: "What mean ye that ye grind the faces of the poor?"

It is an awful thing to be hungry. It is an easy thing for us to be in good humor with all the world when we have no lack. But let hunger take full possession of us, and we would all turn into barbarians and cannibals and fiends. Suppose that some of the energy we are expending in useless and unavailing talk about the bread question should be expended in merciful alleviations. I have read that the battlefield on which more troops met than on any other in the world's history was the battlefield of Leipsic—160,000 men under Napoleon, 250,000 men under Schwarzeberg. No, no! The greatest and most terrific battle is now being fought all the world over. It is the battle for bread. The ground tone of the most passage of one of the great musical masterpieces, the artist says, was suggested to him by the cry of the hungry populace of Vienna as the king rode through and they shouted, "Bread! Give us bread!" And all through the great harmonies of musical academy and cathedral I hear the pathos, the ground tone, the tragedy of uncounted multitudes, who, with streaming eyes and wan cheeks and broken hearts, in behalf of themselves and their families, are pleading for bread.

Let us take another look around and see how we may serve our generation. Let us see, as far as possible, that they have enough to wear. God looks upon the human race, and knows just how many inhabitants the world has. The statistics of the world's population are carefully taken in civilized lands, and every few years officers of the government go through the land and count how many people there are in the United States or England, and great accuracy is reached. But when people tell us how many inhabitants there are in Asia or Africa, at best it must be a wild guess. Yet God knows the exact number of people on our planet, and He has made enough apparel for each, and if there be fifteen hundred million, fifteen thousand, fifteen hundred and fifteen people, then there is enough apparel for fifteen hundred million, fifteen thousand, fifteen hundred and fifteen. Not slouchy apparel, not ragged apparel, not insufficient apparel, but appropriate apparel. At least two suits for every being on earth, a summer suit and a winter suit. A good pair of shoes for every living mortal. A good coat, a good hat, or a good bonnet, and a good shawl, and a complete masculine or feminine outfit of apparel. A wardrobe for all nations, adapted to all climates, and not a string or a button or a pin or a hook or an eye wanting.

But, alas! where are the good clothes for three-fourths of the human race? The other one-fourth have appropriated them. The fact is, there needs to be and will be, a redistribution. Not by anarchistic violence. If outlawry had its way, it would rend and tear and diminish, until, instead of three-fourths of the world not properly attired, four-fifths would be in rags. I will let you know how the redistribution will take place. By generosity on the part of those who have a surplus, and increased industry on the part of those suffering from deficit. Not all, but the large majority of cases of poverty in this country are a result of idleness or drunkenness, either on the part of the present sufferers or their ancestors. In most cases the rum jug is the maelstrom that has swallowed down the livelihood of those who are in rags. But things will change, and by generosity on the part of the crowded wardrobes, and industry and sobriety on the part of the empty wardrobes, there will be enough for all to wear.

Again, let us look around and see how we may serve our generation. What short-sighted mortals we would be if we were anxious to clothe and feed only the most insignificant part of a man, namely, his body, while we put forth no effort to clothe and feed and save his soul. Time is a little piece broken off a great eternity. What are we doing for the souls of this present generation? Let me say it is a generation worth saving. Most magnificent men and women are in it. We make a great ado about the improvements in navigation, and in locomotion, and in art and machinery. We remark what wonders of telegraph and telephone and the stethoscope. What improvement is electric light over a tallow candle! But all these improvements are insignificant compared with the improvement in the human race. In olden times, once in a while a great and good man or woman would come up, and the world has made a great fuss about it ever since; but now they are so numerous, we scarcely speak about them. We put a halo about the people of the past, but I think if the times demanded them, it would be found we have now living in this year 1898 fifty Martin Luthers, fifty George Washingtons, fifty Lady Huntingdons, fifty Elizabeth Frys. During our Civil War more splendid warriors in North and South were developed in four years than the whole world developed in the previous twenty years. I challenge the 4000 years before Christ to show me the equal of charity on a large scale of George Peabody. This generation of men and women is more worth saving than any one of the 180 generations that have passed off. Where shall we begin? With ourselves. That is the pillar from which we must start. Prescott, the blind historian, tells us how Pizarro saved his army for the right when they were about deserting him. With his sword he made a long mark on the ground. He said: "My men, on the north side are desertion and death; on the south side is victory; on the north side Panama and poverty; on the south side Peru with all its riches. Choose for yourselves; for my part I go to the south." Stepping across the line one by one his troops followed, and finally his whole army.

How to get saved? Be willing to accept Christ, and then accept Him instantaneously and forever. Get on the rock first, and then you will be able to help others upon the same rock. Men and women have been saved quicker than I have been talking about it. What! Without a prayer? Yes. What! Without time to deliberately think it over? Yes. What! Without a tear? Yes, believe. That is all. Believe what? That Jesus died to save you from sin and death and Hell. Will you? Do you? You have. Something makes me think you have. New light has come into your countenances. Welcome! welcome! Hail! Hail! Saved yourselves, how are you to save others? By testimony. Tell it to your family. Tell it to your business associates. Tell it everywhere. We will successfully preach no more religion, and will successfully talk no more religion than we ourselves have. The most of that which you do to benefit the souls of this generation you will effect through your own behavior. Go wrong, and that will induce others to go wrong. Go right, and that will induce others to go right. When the great Centennial Exhibition was being held in Philadelphia, the question came up among the directors as to whether they should keep the exposition open on Sundays, when a director, who was a man of the world from Nevada arose and said, his voice trembling with emotion, and tears running down his cheeks: "I feel like a returned prodigal. Twenty years ago I went West and into a region where we had no Sabbath, but to-day old memories come back to me, and I remember what my glorified mother taught me about keeping Sunday, and I seem to hear her voice again and feel as I did when every evening I knelt by her side in prayer. Gentlemen, I vote for the observance of the Christian Sabbath," and he carried everything by storm, and when the question was put, "Shall we open the exhibition on the Sabbath?" it was almost unanimous, "No," "No." What one man can do if he does right, boldly right, emphatically right!

I confess to you that my one wish is to serve this generation, not to antagonize it, not to damage it, not to rule it, but to serve it. I would like to do something toward helping unstrap its load, to stop its tears, to balsam its wounds, and to induce it to put foot on the upward road that has as its terminus acclamation rapturous and gates pearline, and garlands amaranthine, and fountains rainbowed, and dominions enthroned and coroneted, for I cannot forget that lullaby in the closing words of my text: "David after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep." What a lovely sleep it was. Unfilial Absalom did not trouble it. Ambitious Adonijah did not worry it. Persecuting Saul did not harrow it. Exile did not fill it with nightmare. Since a red-headed boy amid his father's flocks at night, he had not had such a good sleep. At seventy years of age he laid down to it. He had had many a troubled sleep, as in the caverns of Adullam, or in the palace at the time his enemies were attempting his capture. But this was a peaceful sleep, a calm sleep, a restful sleep, a glorious sleep. "After he had served his generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep."

A Coming-out Party—The man whose sentence has expired.

UMBRELLA A SIGN OF DIGNITY

In Siam a magnate's dignity and power are reckoned according to the number of umbrellas he possesses. One of these magnates is proud to begin his titles with, "Lord of Thirty-seven Umbrellas." Among certain African tribes the grandeur of the individual increases with the size, not with the number of umbrellas he possesses. An African chief determining to surpass all his rivals in this respect, made up his mind to procure the largest umbrella in the world, and got the article made to order in London. Its ribs were forty feet long, and other parts in proportion.

When distended its effect was sublime, the machine resembling a green gingham circus-tent. In China the four highest ranks of mandarin are entitled to a red silk umbrella with three flounces—the smaller nobility being allowed two. Gentleman-commoners of the two highest ranks have a red state umbrella surmounted by a gourd-shaped knob of block-tin.

The two next degrees have the knob of wood only, though painted red. Then comes the fifth rank, with umbrellas of blue cloth, with red-painted wooden knobs at the top, and only two flounces. The governor-general of a Chinese province is heralded by two great red silk umbrellas. In Turkey no one is supposed to use an umbrella except the sultan, while in Morocco only members of the royal family claim this peculiar honor as their own.

Novel Way to Clean Machinery.

The practice of cleaning machinery by means of blotting paper has been established in German workshops. The German workman formerly received on an average 250 grams of cotton waste, one new sponge cloth and one or two renovated ones per week; now he is supplied with 150 grams of cotton waste and eight to ten sheets of blotting paper, at a cost of 2½ cents, instead of as formerly, 6¼ cents. The paper is not only cheaper, but it can not soil the machine with fibers and dust, like sponge cloth and woolen refuse, and it is far preferable to cotton waste. Beyond this, it is not so combustible as other cleaning materials.

Dog taxes are giving trouble to German military men. The Herzog Karl of Mecklenburg-Strelitz infantry regiment No. 43 enjoys the distinction of being the only regiment in the German army whose bass drum is drawn in a little cart by dogs. It won the honor by its gallantry in the war of 1866 against Austria, when it captured the bass drum and cart of an Austrian regiment. It refused to pay a tax on the dogs at Konigsberg on the ground that they were useful and not a luxury, but was compelled to pay, as the law gives full power to tax all dogs to the local authorities.

The Rush For Gold.

From the Times, Bluffs, Ill.

The rush of gold seekers to the Klondike brings thrilling memories to the "forty-niners" still alive, of the time when they girdled the continent, or faced the terrors of the great American desert on the journey to the land of gold. These pioneers tell some experiences which should be heeded by gold seekers of to-day. Constant exposure and faulty diet killed large numbers, while nearly all the survivors were afflicted with disease, many of them with rheumatism. Such a sufferer was Adam Vangundy, who now resides at Bluffs, Ill., where he has been justice of the peace and was the first president of the board of trustees. In a recent interview he said:

"A Forty-niner."

"I had been a sufferer of rheumatism for a number of years and the pain at times was very intense. I tried all the proprietary medicines I could think or hear of, but received no relief.

"I finally placed my case with several physicians and doctored with them for some time, but they failed to do me any good. Finally, with my hopes of relief nearly exhausted I read an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which induced me to try them. I was anxious to get rid of the terrible disease and bought two boxes of the pills. I began using them about March, 1897. After I had taken two boxes I was completely cured, and the pain has never returned. I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken, and am willing at any time to sign my name to any testimony setting forth its good merits."

(Signed) ADAM VANGUNDY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1897.

FRANKLIN C. FUNK, *Notary Public.*

Mr. Vangundy's statement ought to be regarded as the criterion of the good merits of these pills. What better proof could a person want than the above facts.

Dollars Flew from His Pick.

It was not gold, but silver, that workmen in a new building adjoining the First National Bank, on Bennett avenue, Cripple Creek, were after Tuesday afternoon. A pick in the hands of a stalwart fellow threw out a silver dollar, another blow and a dozen were flying in the air. Then there was a scramble. One workman gathered up $32, another $30, another $8, and the rest of the boys took what they could find, in all $98. At the time of the fire in Cripple Creek the First National Bank lost a sack containing 100 silver dollars, and the big find by the workman was the identical sack. Long ago the bank charged up the money to its profit and loss account.—Denver News.

A kind heart is a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

Well, Why Not?

Diggs—If this annexation business keeps on the United States of America will soon be a thing of the past. Biggs—Why, how do you make that out? Diggs—We'll have to call ourselves the United States of the Earth.

Feminine Charity.

Helen—What did you think of Kate's new tea gown? Mattie—It was made rather stylish, but didn't you think the colors rather weak? Helen—Yes; but they matched her tea very nicely.

Railway Enterprise in Japan.

The progress of railway enterprise in Japan in 1897 is phenomenal. Since 1872, when the pioneer railway was constructed between Yokahama and Tokyo, a distance of eighteen miles, the system has grown at an average rate of 100 miles a year. During 1897 530 miles were constructed, making the total mileage at present nearly 3,000 miles. The railways owned by the state include by far the greater part of this increase in mileage. The railways in Japan are owned a part by the government and a part by the private corporations.

Most people appreciate a good thing at a fair price, but some few will only have the things that cost the most money.

The Ivory is the favorite soap of most people. Some few want the high-priced toilet soaps and think they must be better because they cost more. No soap is more carefully made, or is made of better materials, than Ivory Soap.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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To Keep the Hair Curly.

"In case the government weather breeder continues to give us this horrid, sticky weather that would take the kink out of a poodle's hair," said a clever girl, "I'll tell you a secret which will keep the curl in the most hopelessly straight hair. But it involves a return to the barbaric curl paper, I warn you. Well, first of all the hair must be thoroughly shampooed, and, by the way, this should not be done oftener than once in three weeks, even in summer. It not only injures woman's crowning glory, but also makes it unmanageable. At night, when retiring, that part of the hair which is worn waved or curled should be wet in water in which a little borax has been dissolved, and then rolled up on curl papers. Care should be taken not to have the hair too wet. Next morning there is a natural-looking, light, dry, fluffy curl in the hair which defies even this sticky, muggy, curl-destructive weather. Even this, with the intense heat, will not change the curls into strings before it is time to confine them into papers again."

Queen Louise of Denmark, who is desperately ill at Copenhagen, was 81 years of age Tuesday. This good mother-in-law of many European potentates is the best beloved among royal women. Her daughter, the Princess of Wales, is now with her.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Jackson E. Reynolds, the well-known Stanford University football player, has been appointed a member of the law faculty of his Alma Mater. He studied law at Columbia.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Sir William Russell, the veteran war correspondent, is as keen a golfer at 78 as most men half a century his junior, and infuses into the game all his usual vigor.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are good.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1895.

The confession of past folly may be only the profession of present wisdom.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The man is usually in the right who owns himself in the wrong.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

One pint of milk produces, roughly speaking, one ounce of butter.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A Russian does not become of age until he is twenty-six.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone **14 days** at a time **without a movement of the bowels,** not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 189 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322

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TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1895.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, · Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 22

Spain was swept by a hurricane on 19, by which six lives were lost and 85 houses demolished.

Judge Ermentrout, of Reading, a few days ago ordered the indictment of both branches of Reading City Councils for misdemeanor in office for their failure to repair certain streets reported to the Court.

Only think of it, taxpayers, the expenditures of the state administration are now more than double what they were under Pattison. Reason: The money is stolen by the machine.

The record proves it!

The Republican platform endorses the administration of state affairs, and that means if Daly and Townsend are elected to the legislature they will vote for mileage, junketing and all other steals of the Quay machine. Vote for Wetzel and Foster.

On the basis of the average receipts from beer stamps in 1897, the war tax on beer is adding about four millions and a quarter to the monthly receipts of the Treasury—more than $50,000,000 a year. This would indicate that the annual beer drinking in the United States costs $200,000,000.

Since Jan. 1 we have exported $7,-660,874 of gold. During the same time we have imported $77,283,122. That is to say, our net imports of gold has been $69,622,248. And now more gold, reckoned by millions, is coming to us. Where is the thing to stop? Other nations surely cannot forever go on buying of us and shipping gold in payment, while we, besides keeping what they send to us, keep also our own annual product of about $50,000,000.

The Republica, a Pilipina paper, asserts that an attempt was made to poison Aguinaldo on Friday night. A steward, it is alleged, saw a Spanish prisoner who had been allowed his freedom make a movement which appeared like tampering with a bowl of soup intended for Aguinaldo, whereupon the steward tasted a spoonful of the soup and fell dead.

The independent Republicans, or rather anti-Quay element of the Republican party in the State, are uniting right along with the Democrats on legislature, Senate and Governor, the fact having dawned upon them that to vote for Dr. Swallow would be only side-tracking the influence which might by voting direct for George A. Jenks destroy this "one man power" and give back to the people the power which belongs to them. "Good Government" advocates can not help but find in Jenks every quality of head and heart which goes to make up their demands. Think it over and don't allow prejudice to keep you from voting direct for Jenks. To vote for Dr. Swallow accomplishes nothing and is just what Quay through the Philadelphia Times and other Quay personal organs are trying to hoodwink the independents into doing to save Quay's hide.

ONE thing Congress should do at its next session is to repeal the unjust and antiquated law providing for the payment of prize money to the navy. A memorial presented to the President on Thursday by a committee representing a conference recently in session at Saratoga called for such action by Congress. That is only one of many expressions of public opinion on this subject. No one can give a reasonable excuse for allowing the men and officers of the navy to regard property captured in war as their own. There is just as much reason why the army should be paid prize money as there is for paying it to the navy. How unjust and absurd the existing law is may be gathered from the fact that Admiral Sampson, according to what appears to be a fair estimate, will get in the neighborhood of $100,000 prize money, while Admiral Dewey will be entitled to only $9000 and Schley $5000. Merely to state the case is to demonstrate the rank injustice and absurdity of this antiquated law, which cannot too soon be swept from the statute books.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. Sowden, in a speech, a few days ago, made the following serious charge against Wm. A. Stone, Quay's candidate for Governor:

"I assert here and now that Colonel William A. Stone charged the State a fee of $10,000 for an unsuccessful attempt to collect $3,000. I challenge a contradiction. Mr. Stone's only reply to this charge is that the money was there and that he might as well have taken it. Is that honest? Is such a man fit to be your governor? We have a candidate who will not steal. Do you want an honest man as your executive? Are you interested enough in your own affairs to exert your manhood? These are questions the voters must answer for themselves in this campaign." Mr. Sowden then spoke of the soldiers enlisted by the State machine to keep the soldier vote in line, and called attention to the fact that these men were given lucrative State position merely for this purpose.

EDITORIAL JOTS.

Admiral Dewey thinks the situation in the Philippines critical and has asked for an additional cruiser and a battleship. Aguinaldo boasts of his strength and may cause trouble. Insurgents will assemble September 15, to adopt their policy of independence.

The battleships likely to be sent to Dewey are the Oregon, Iowa and Texas, to join the Manila fleet.

The California Powder Company and the Dupont Powder Company, each has a contract to furnish the government with half a million pounds of smokeless powder, at 80 cents per lb.

Four persons were killed by a train plunging through a bridge in Texas.

There was a disgraceful tumult in Spain's senate, the other day, arising from disputes about the war. Count d'Almenas declares Weyler, Blanco and Cervera should be disgraced.

Jack Dale, the county leader of the Quay forces, was down to see Quay at Atlantic City, and informed the boss of his winning fight for the machine. Jack is glad and Quay is pleased.

It is expected that Admiral Sampson, who, as fleet commander, shares in the prizes of all vessels captured by his ships, will receive about $25,000.

The nomination of Wm. C. Heinle for senator, is well received all around. His election is a certainty and he deserves the honor. He came up from the common walks and has always been identified with that which was for the good of the masses. As a Democrat, he was always there—at the post of duty.

At a fire in Jerome, Arizona, it is feared fifteen lives were lost.

From all over the state comes news of Jenks' growing strength and the alarm felt over it among the Quayites. Mr. Jenks is now opening his campaign of addressing the people of the state which will add thousands of Republican votes to his colum.

William Stanley, of Seattle, had good luck; he brought $160,000 from the Klondike.

North Plainfield, New Jersey, is troubled with a pest of pole cats, and the smell is nigh as odious as that of the last two Pennsylvania legislatures.

The war with Spain being over the war between our generals and Secretary Alger, as to who caused our soldiers to be sick and hungry is about to begin.

Aguinaldo, Philippine Insurgent General, Friendly to the U. S.

Aguinaldo, whose loyalty was doubted, has made the following announcement:

Manila, Philippine Islands, September 19.—The Philippino government desires to inform the American government and people that the many rumors circulated regarding the strained relations between the Filipino and American forces are base, malicious slanders of the enemy to both parties; are without any truth, and are circulated for the purpose of prejudicing the appeal of the Filipinos for their release from the oppression and cruelty of Spain.

The relations of our people and yours have been and will continue to be of the most friendly nature, and we have withdrawn our forces from the suburbs of Manila as an additional evidence of our confidence in the great American republic.

[Signed]. AGUINALDO.

Dealing Out Justice in Huntingdon.

G. W. Barrett was sentenced in the court of oyer and terminer to 8 years in the Western penitentiary for burglarizing Henry Leister's residence and shooting Louis Leister in the abdomen.

Arthur Ewing and James Maffet were given five months in jail for firing two hundred acres of woodland in April last, and J. H. Numer was given three months and fined $50 for furnishing liquor to a prominent politician in Huntingdon, whom the jury found to be a man of known intemperate habits.

A Common Danger,

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Prices 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

The Musical College, at Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., is now in session and will continue without vacation until the holidays giving young people an opportunity of attending a term of six weeks or more at a trifling expense, and can be admitted at any time. For catalogues and information address,

HENRY B. MOYER.

Weekly Weather Report--Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Sept. 15	67	46	cloudy.
" 16	79	61	clear.
" 17	81	54	clear.
" 18	82	56	clear.
" 19	81	58	clear.
" 20	79	45	clear.
" 21	66	40	clear.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. BUTLER, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Strohm, late of Potter township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. JACOB STROHM, Administratrix. Tusseyville, Pa.

WM. G. RUNKLE, Attorney.

shpt15-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Centre County, Pa., will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on

— MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1898, —

At 1:30 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate late the property of James I. and John R. Leech, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm; situated in Harris township, Centre County, Pa., containing

168 ACRES

of Valley Land, and 61 Acres of Mountain Land, bounded on the south by Brush Valley road, on the west by lands of William Witmer and others, on the north by lands of the Valentines, on the east by lands of Joshua Potter's heirs. The land is largely limestone. The improvements are a large Dwelling House built in 1893, large Bank Barn, nearly new, and other necessary outbuildings. A never-failing spring of water within 50 feet of the kitchen; plenty of fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in cash; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by Sci. Fa. Bonds and Mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE M. BOAL, Adm'r. of James I. and John R. Leech, dec'd. HARRY KELLER, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Adam Smith, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT M. SMITH, Administrator. sept1-6t Centre Hill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of L. K. Hosterman, late of Miles township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

T. W. HOSTERMAN, Administrator. sept1-6t Coburn.

SPRING MILLS BARGAIN COLUMN.

Our customers fully appreciate the offers we have made to save their money, but we want you to know of it too.

CLARK'S O. N. T.

still sells at 4c., or 45c. per doz. For one week from date of this issue we offer these and other bargains:

I will continue to buy all kinds of coarse and small grain at full market price, and keep in stock a full line of best Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. All coal screened without extra charge.

Also keep for sale Chop, Salt, Roller Flour, and the celebrated Pittsburg Flour—finest bread maker in the market.

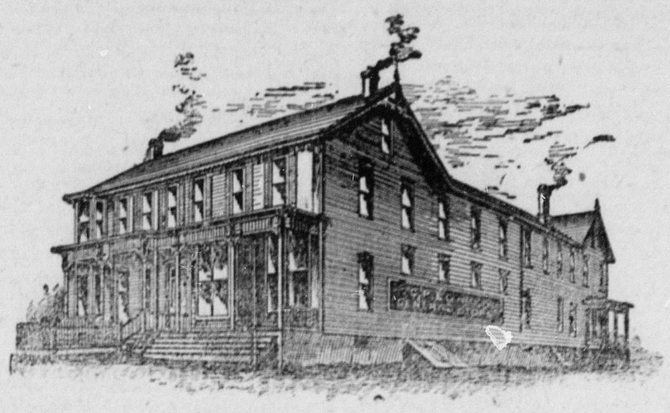
Don't think this list completes the bargains, for we will surprise you in glassware, fruit cans and jars, anti-rusting tinware, warranted not to rust—cheap. Still a few bales of Sisal and Standard Binder Twine.

Money in your pocket if you watch this space.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

SPRING MILLS BARGAIN STORE.



This week and during the month of August and September we are making special inducements and extraordinarily low prices.

ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS!

We have no special bargain days. Our bargains are everyday. We have just received from the eastern cities a complete stock of seasonable goods. Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes—every department is complete.

Boys' Suits, now 6?c worth double price.
Boys' Suits, now $1 00, good heavy weight.
Boys' Dress Suit, about ¼ from usual price.
Men's Dress Suit, from $3 75 up.
Men's Trousers, 50c. to the best.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at 82c.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at $1.25.
Men's Dress Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

Will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing.

We have a nice assortment of

INGRAIN CARPETS.

Choice patterns. Nice assortment Rag Carpet, for service nothing better can be obtained anywhere.

DRY GOODS.

Our stock is complete and we are offering special inducements in this department as our stock is large and must go at sacrifice prices. Dress Trimmings and Embroideries in endless variety at sacrifice prices. They must go.

Groceries—In this line we have decided bargains, and in position to meet any competition.

Window Shades—We have a full line, complete, 10c and up on roller fixtures. We are headquarters for Agate and Tin Wore, Glass, Queens Ware and housekeepers' supplies. Will save money buying from our counters. Highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for Catalogue.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest. State College, Centre Co., Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF, Agent for Centre Hall.

COURT PROCLAMATION—SPECIAL TERM. Whereas the Hon John G. Love president judge of the court of common pleas of the 49th district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 12th day of August, 1898, and to me directed, for holding a special term of court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Orphan's Court and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre and to commence on the fourth Monday of September next, being the 26th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons summoned as jurors are hereby notified to attend.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 15th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundred and twenty-second year of the independence of the United States.

Sheriff's Office, August 15th, 1898. W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8 23 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 5. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and Baltimore, passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8 07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.06 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5 35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
7 20	12 35	6 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	5 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 40	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G.	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	8 53	5 05	9 01
9 20	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		7 25
10 20	11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr	2 40		5 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	8 35		11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa)	4 30		
7 25	9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‖6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 43	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 48	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 51	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 03	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 08	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 15 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

—Miles Arney returned to State College last week to resume his studies.

—Isaac Smith came from Altoona last Saturday on a short visit to his family.

—Miss Grace Alexander left last week to resume her course of studies at State College.

—Miss Carrie Harper, of Bellefonte, has been visiting her uncle Simon Harper since Tuesday.

—Mrs. John Wagner, of Tusseyville, spent several days this week visiting among friends at Centre Hall.

—Robert Speed and wife returned to their home at Ithica, N. Y., Monday, after a short visit with relatives here.

—Miss Romie Van Pelt left on Monday for Wilson College, Chambersburg, where she has been a student.

—Mrs. Z. P. Krise and son Mayne, of Lewisburg, visited her mother, Mrs. Jane Love, and took in the picnic last week.

—A. R. Lee, of Boalsburg, gave us a business call, and before leaving had his label moved forward, among the faithful readers.

—W. B. Shaffer, one of our old and esteemed patrons, of Zion, gave the Reporter a call and placed his label in the roll of honor for '99.

—John D. Meyer left for Alexandria, Pa., on Saturday to take charge of the public schools there. This is his second year as principal.

—Wm. Gardner, who has been employed in Boob's wheel shops for several months, left for his home at Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday.

—Perry Krise, a patron of the Reporter for many years, and a pleasant fellow, called upon the Reporter and placed his label in the roll of honor.

—J. W. Shires, of Johnstown, took in last week's pic-nic, and also gave our sanctum a call; he is getting along tip-top in the flood city, and put his label in good shape.

—J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., of Millheim, gave the Reporter a call, and is in fairer health than a few years ago, having had the benefits of health resorts and skilled physicians; he had his label set in healthy shape.

—Hon. Robert M. Foster, our able representative and nominee, was in town Monday greeting his friends. Bob will receive a large vote from all districts in the county. He is popular and has a good record in the House at the last session.

—Clyde Smith, private in Co. E, 12th Regiment arrived home yesterday afternoon. His regiment is home at Williamsport on a thirty days' furlough with prospects of being mustered out. Skip is bronzed, and has not been affected by army life.

—We were pleased to have a handshake and pleasant chat, with ex-judge Samuel Frank of Rebersburg, while here attending the pic-nic. Though well in the eighties he does not seem it by ten years and has enjoyed good health all his lifetime, and still basks in it.

—Mr. F. P. Lonberger and little son Noble, of Willis, Kansas, is home visiting his aged father, G. W. Lonberger, after an absence of eight years. Mr. Lonberger deals in grain, coal and live stock. He was present at the Mountain Union Sabbath school last Sabbath, in which school house he taught twenty-two years ago; he assisted in the music at Sabbath school.

—H. H. Garver arrived last Saturday from Grant City, Mo., and is now visiting at the home of his uncles Anthony and John Garver, west of Centre Hall. Mr. Garver is the son of Elias Garver, and has been associated with his father in publishing a newspaper. He is on his way to Washington, where he has been appointed to a position in the new library.

—James Sandoe, one of our soldier boys of Co. B, 5th Regiment, is home now on a furlough. Jim enlisted last May and was with the regiment at Chickamauga, a point which he describes as a disease breeding swamp. The boys were afterwards taken to Lexington, Ky., which he claims was a veritable paradise compared with their last camp. He lost nineteen pounds during his soldiering, but hopes to build up soon while at home.

—Henry Smith, of Missouri, a visitor at Al. Krape's, favored the Reporter with a call, visiting with his sister, Mrs. Neighway, of Crestline, Indiana. They were born and raised in Union county, Pa. Their father, Peter Smith, threshed and hulled clover seed in Penn and Brush valleys, forty years ago, Henry assisting his father. He says there are some great changes since his being away 37 years. When he left here there was no railroad through Penns valley. Centre Hall, Coburn and Millheim show changes; Centre Hall is one of the nicest and healthiest towns he ever saw. Mr. Smith went west a poor man; by hard work and good management he has become wealthy in Missouri. In his section they raise very little wheat, corn and hogs being their product, and keep from 40 to 60 head of cattle, and 150 to 200 head of hogs; he just sold 30 head of hogs at 5 cents per pound, and 40 head of fat cattle for which he got $908.

—Miss Anna Lohr, of Lewisburg, spent several days with friends last week.

—Esq. M. L. Rishel, of Gregg, gave our sanctum a call, and reports health good in his section; he took pleasure in setting his label into '99.

—Our young friend, H. O. Behm, of near Coburn, was a pleasant caller, and reports health good along Pine creek and had his label moved into '99.

—David Keller, of Los Angeles, Cal., is here on a visit among his friends and relatives. Mr. Keller left this section in 1878, and this is his first visit to his old home since then. He finds many familiar spots, but on the whole, the country with the people has undergone a change.

SPRING MILLS.

Our Scribe Gives the News from this Business Point.

The grange picnic over, Lewisburg is the next objective point—the Union county fair.

Commercial agents report business on the road from fair to middling. Some lines quite good.

In this neighborhood corn cutting and stacking is progressing very rapidly. The crop will be a very large one.

Orris McCormick of our village, is engaged in selling clothing by measure, for a large western firm, and has been very successful.

A Corman & Son will continue making cider with their new hydraulic press, on the creek road above the dam, every Tuesday and Wednesday during the season.

The walks in front of a couple very fine dwellings on our main avenue along the creek, are in a very dilapidated condition and should be repaired at once—A word to the wise is sufficient.

Robinson & Bro., two gentlemen from near Zion, have commenced the general hardware business in our village, and are stocking their store room with quite a large assortment of goods in that line.

O. T. Corman of our village, dealer in country produce, is doing a very large business in that line, and his shipments from our station to the coal regions and other points are quite extensive. Mr. Corman by strict attention to business, and dealing in choice and reliable stock, has built up a large and remunerating trade.

G. H. Long our up-to-date merchant, is engaged quite extensively in the coal business. I visited the yard a day or two since, and discovered that Mr. Long had added several large bins for a special grade of very superior coal he was receiving. This coal Mr. Long informed me was extremely hard, yet burning very freely being entirely free from bone and slate, and prepared expressly for family use. I noticed too, that all the coal was under cover, and was also informed that every pound was screened before delivery.

We had quite a large number of visitors with us during the past week, among them I noticed Mrs. Jacob Solt, of Gettysburg, the guest of J. N. Leitzell; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Breon, of Tyrone, the guests of David Burrell; Mrs. Hettinger and her three daughters, Kate, Elmyra and Lucy, also of Tyrone, formerly of our village, the guests of W. S. Musser; John and Cal Huss, of Johnstown, also formerly of this place; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cook, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Dr. Stanly and sister, of Albany, N. Y., guests of Wm. Pealer, and several others.

The statements in some of our newspapers in reference to the deaths of A. B. Miller, of Mill Hall, formerly of this place, and Mrs. James Kennelley, of our village, were somewhat erroneous. Mr. Miller's remains were brought here, and not at Centre Hall, as stated, and after services in the M. E. church, were interred in the Cross church cemetery in Georges valley. Mrs. James Kennelley's sudden death from heart disease occurred on Tuesday morning, and not on Monday as published, and her remains were also interred in the Cross church cemetery on the following Thursday.

The Rubber Band Cure.

A simple remedy for headache worth trying is to put a rubber band around the head just above the ears. The band should not be tight enough to stop the circulation of the blood. The band known as the string band is generally sufficiently heavy for the purpose. It should be applied just as soon as it is noticed that the headache is setting in, and taken off the moment the pain ceases. In many cases the rubber band works nicely, though it affords no relief when the headache is the result of stomach troubles or biliousness. I find, also, that a rubber band twisted about a toe between the corn and the foot is a handy remedy to stop the pain from a jumping corn. Corns are very liable to be troublesome when there is much humidity in the atmosphere. The rubber band seems to temporarily quiet the nerves in the toe, and in this way stop the pain. As in the case of a band around the head, the pressure should not be tight enough to stop the circulation of the blood.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

VESUVIOUS RAMPANT.

Lava Streams Magnificent and Terrible.

Travelers from all parts of Europe are flocking to Naples to see Vesuvius in eruption. The spectacle at night is one of indescribable grandeur. The faint, palpitating glow that normally marks the great crater is now exchanged for a vivid tongue of light, colored at times almost like a rainbow, illuminating the heavens and being reflected with exquisite effect in the waters of the bay.

These manifestations are accompanied by deep rumblings and thunderous subterranean explosions, followed by great eruptions of lava and ashes. Fresh lava streams are daily moving down the mountain side, encroaching on the cultivated regions and causing great loss and damage to property.

The observatory is seriously threatened by a subsidence of ground on which it is built, and one of the great lava streams now coming down will certainly overwhelm it unless diverted from its present course.

The lava torrent near the crater has a width of half a mile, dividing into three principal streams, each seventy or eighty yards wide, which, as they pour down the mountain side, are again subdivided into numerous smaller streams. They advance at a rate of forty yards per hour, overwhelming everything in their path and searing vegetation in the vicinity as though fire had passed over it.

An enormous quantity of lava keeps pouring out of the crater. It has filled Vetrana Valley, a deep ravine, and ashes lies several inches thick for a long distance down the sides of the mountain and on adjacent villages.

To Woo Sleep.

If you find any difficulty in getting to sleep soon after retiring to rest, go through some active exercise, or take a warm bath and rub yourself vigorously after it the last thing before going to bed, to encourage the blood to circulate freely. Wakefulness usually troubles those who are of an excitable and nervous temperament, and it results from undue pressure of the blood on the brain, which keeps it stimulated and prevents sleep. When this is the case, the feet and legs are uncomfortably cold, during the winter, in addition to other means of equalizing the circulation, the bed should be warmed with a hot bottle.

IN MEMORIUM.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Aid Society of the Sinking Creek Presbyterian church, hereby express the sorrow which they feel at the death of one of their most faithful and beloved members, Mrs. Mary A. Fleisher, which occurred at her home in Centre Hall, on Sabbath Aug. 21, 1898.

Kind and affectionate, she won the friendship of all who were associated with her, and will be sadly missed in our meetings, in which she was a faithful worker since their organization, and for several years treasurer of the missionary society, which duty she faithfully attended to, ever ready to do her part as an earnest and liberal Christian worker, thoroughly consecrated to the Master's service. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cherish as sacred her memory, and her Christian influence, that we emulate her noble example and her patient spirit, that we take this lesson to our own hearts, "be ye also ready."

Resolved, That we extend to the aged husband and friends our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and commend them to the tender mercies of our Heavenly Father, who said, "my grace is sufficient for all."

MRS. G. W BUSHMAN.
MRS. C. M. ARNEY
MISS EMILY ALEXANDER.
MISS GRACE SMITH

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	35
Corn	40
New Oats	22
[illegible]	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	12
Lard	7
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
New potatoes	40
Onions	5

GRAIN AND CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.

Wheat, September, 70.

Corn, No. 2, mixed, 34.

Oats, No. 2 white, 28; mixed 24.

Butter, fancy creamery, 21; do. prints, 21c.

Eggs, fresh, 16a17c.

Live Poultry:

Hens, 10a11c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens 11a12c; spring ducks, 9c; old ducks, 8a9c.

Baled Hay and Straw:

Timothy hay, choice, 9.50a10; mixed No. 1, 7.50a8.00.

Straight rye straw, 8a8.50; wheat, 5.50a6.00; oats, 5.50a6.00.

Chicago, Sept. 21.

Wheat, cash, 66½.

Corn, cash, 30.

Oats, cash, 21.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, extra, 5.35a5.50; prime, 5.20; common, 3.75a4.00.

Hogs, prime mediums, 4.15; heavy, 4.10; pigs, 3.70a4.00; roughs, 2.50a3.75.

Sheep, choice, 4.60; common, 3.25a3.75; choice spring lambs, 5.60a5.75; common to good, 3.75a5.50.

Veal calves, 7.00a7.50.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Our store will be closed Monday, Sept. 26th, until 6 p. m.

$5.00, $7.00, and $10.00,

ARE THE PRICES FROM WHICH YOU CAN SELECT A....

Handsome, Stylish and Serviceable Fall Suit.

Over Three Hundred Different Patterns in the Assortment!

Every one of them absolutely Piere Wool and Fast Color. No matter how extraordinary your shape, we will fit you as well as any tailor can make to your measure. Try us.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

Telephone call, 572.

Gen. Joe Wheeler.

Your Boy

Likes to be as well dressed as the best dressed boy in school, and there is no reason why he should not be when we make it possible for you to buy the very best at less prices than others ask for inferior clothes.

Our Fall Styles are ready. Never have we shown as bright and cheerful a stock. The fabrics are nobby and woven to stand hard service.

You cannot do as well elsewhere as here, because we have made Boys' Clothing a study and sell the best tailored only. Our salesmen are instructed to give you as much attention if you are only looking as if you wanted to buy. We welcome inspection. Our stock is worthy of it.

Boys' Clothing.

$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.50, $6.00.

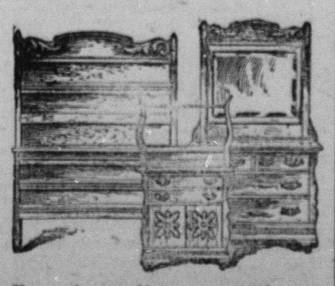
Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

Knock-out Prices for the Next Sixty Days

ON

Chamber Suits....

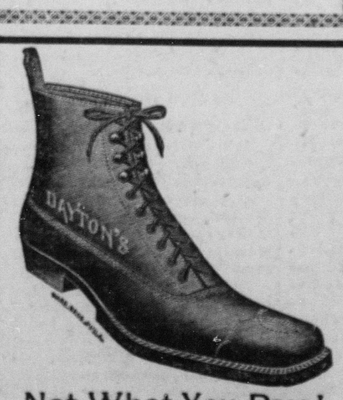


Funeral supplies constantly on hand.

Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

6-80 Spring Mills.



Not What You Pay!

But what you get for what you pay makes a bargain. This is the experience every time you buy shoes such as Dayton, Freed, Richardson, stamped on every sole. Do not allow yourself to be led astray by buying anything else, as there is only one remedy, (a doctor's bill). I keep them for Men, Women and Children, at the very lowest prices. I also keep Men's Driving Shoes.

For the next 60 days I will pay one-half the car-fare from Lemont or any intermediate point to Rising Springs on a $6 purchase. Mail orders promptly filled.

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SPRING MILLS, PA.

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CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

August Sales..

Big drives all over our store to make room for Fall goods. Not bargain goods thrown together to sell, but

REAL BARGAINS!

Goods to meet the demands of our own exacting trade. Do not have time to quote prices. Come and be convinced.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

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HUMPHREYS' ANIMAL SPECIFICS.

A. A. CURES | FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
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C. C. CURES | EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES | WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES | COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
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H. H. CURES | KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
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50c each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

ASKS FOR AID.

Dewey Regards the Philippine Situation as Critical.

BATTLESHIP WANTED.

The Admiral Also Needs an Additional Cruiser—Aguinaldo's Statement—He Says He Can Raise an Army of 100,000 Men—Regards the Americans as Brothers, But Refuses to Reveal His Policy.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, (Special.)—Rear Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation critical. It is understood he has asked for an additional cruiser and a battleship.

The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a coaling station here, and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands.

The last Spanish garrisons at Ilocos and Laguna have surrendered, and the whole of the island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents, except at Manila and Cavite.

Aguinaldo went to Malolos on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Filipinos this week, in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents.

Aguinaldo says there are 67,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He added he could raise 100,000 men. Indeed, the insurgent leader pointed out, the whole population of the Philippine Islands were willing to fight for their independence.

Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military prisoners, including 5,000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners.

Later, Aguinaldo said the "provincial government was now operating 28 provinces. He asserted that on August 2 they elected delegates, in numbers proportionate to the population.

As to the Americans, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers, and that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy."

When questioned as to whether the future Filipino policy would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo excused himself from replying and continued:

"We have been fighting for independence for a long time. The natives who profess to favor annexation are insincere. It is merely a ruse to ascertain American views."

Asked if the Filipinos would object to the retention of Manila, Aguinaldo declined to answer.

"Would the Filipinos object to America retaining a coaling station if recognizing the independence of the islands or establishing a temporary protectorate over them?"

Aguinaldo again declined to answer.

Pending the conclusion of the assembly, Aguinaldo said he was confident there would be no trouble between Americans and the Filipinos.

The insurgent leader denied having received a request from General Otis and Rear-Admiral Dewey to withdraw his troops to a prescribed distance from Manila and Cavite, and he declined to discuss the effect of such a request.

Aguinaldo further asserted that he had never conferred with the American authorities since the capitulation of Manila, and that he had never authorized the insurgents to search or disarm Americans crossing the line. He was closely questioned about last Saturday's incident, when the Pennsylvania troops proceeded to establish a new outpost. The Filipinos objected and nearly precipitated hostilities, ordering the Americans to withdraw in 20 minutes. They issued ammunition and intercepted the American reinforcements. Finally General Hale ordered all the Pennsylvanians to advance, and the rebels withdrew.

The local governor has explained that the incident was a complete mistake, and has repudiated his subordinates' action. Aguinaldo declared that the Filipinos who made the trouble merely pretended to be an officer and is entirely unconnected with the insurgent army.

Aguinaldo complained that the Spaniards were "disseminating false reports for the purpose of fomenting antagonism between the Filipinos and the Americans."

Aguinaldo desires absolute independence, regards the mission of the Americans here as accomplished, and expects their withdrawal "just as the French, with Lafayette withdrew after helping the Americans in the war of independence—a war of humanity."

Just now Aguinaldo maintains the role of extreme friendship.

FOR THE WARSHIPS.

Cramps, the Newport News Company and the Union Iron Works.

A Washington special says: The Navy Department has arrived at what it regards as a fair and satisfactory settlement of the question of awarding the contracts for the construction of the three battleships.

When the bids were opened, it was found that for the fast ships desired the Newport News Company was the lowest, Cramps next and the Union Works just above, and all within the limit of cost fixed by the act of Congress. It was the original plan to award the contracts in that order. But upon examination of the plans submitted by the bidders it was found that the only thoroughly satisfactory one was that submitted by Cramps, who had simply the alternate plans suggested by the Navy Department, which amounted to lengthening the hull of the ships from 15 to 20 feet in order to gain room for the more powerful engines required to drive the ships at a speed of 18½ knots instead of 16 knots, as first proposed.

After considering the subject in all aspects the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs has hit upon a solution of the question. They have invited the Newport News Company and the Union Iron Works to amend their plans so as to make their ships identical with that proposed by Cramps. Mr. Scott, of the California Company, has agreed to do this already, and the representative of the Newport News Company has verbally agreed to do the same, so it is the understanding that each of the companies will be given a contract for one ship.

To Retain Transports.

A Washington special says: Since the government has come into possession of transports which will be retained permanently, it is believed to be necessary to amend and amplify the old regulations governing the conduct of troops on such vessels.

The old regulations had to do with chartered vessels and in order to modernize them a board has been appointed to deal with the subject. The composition of the board is as follows: Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V. (lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers, U. S. A.); Col. Frank J. Hecker, quartermaster, U. S. V.; First Lieut. Wm. C. Rivers, First United States Cavalry.

The board will meet at the Army Building, New York City, at the call of its president.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

American and Spanish Members of the Commission now at Havana Preparing Plans for the Evacuation of Cuba.

THE NEWS.

The Grand Army of the Republic passed resolutions yesterday praising General Alger for his "unfaltering interest and patriotic devotion" as Secretary of War.

Secretary Alger and General Shafter visited Camp Meade, at Middletown, Pa., and had two extended conferences while there.

New evidence against Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, who is accused of murder, has been discovered by Chief of Police Lees, of San Francisco.

The question as to whether the battleship Illinois shall be christened with water or champagne has been referred to Governor Tanner.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic elected Col. James A. Sexton, of Chicago, commander-in-chief, and decided to hold the next encampment in Philadelphia.

The National Association of Postoffice Clerks, which has been in session at Detroit elected officers and decided to meet next year at Memphis, Tenn.

Suspicious cases of fever reported in New Orleans are declared by health officers not to be yellow jack.

Benjamin Band, aged sixteen years, of Newark, N. J., was locked up at Jersey City on the charge of killing Frank W. Wood, of Baltimore.

The middle-of-the-road populist national convention at Cincinnati nominated Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice-President.

Yellow fever is spreading slowly in parts of Louisiana and Mississippi. Quarantine lines are being extended.

Democrats, populists and silver republicans of Iowa held joint conventions and nominated a fusion ticket.

Charles Harris was shot and killed in a struggle between factions of Colorado silver republicans for the control of the State convention hall at Colorado Springs.

"Home rule" for the police department was defeated in a special election in Kansas City.

At a meeting of the corporation of Brown University, Providence, R. I., the resignation of President E. Benjamin Andrews was accepted. Dr. Benjamin Clark was chosen to succeed him.

Republicans won the State election in Maine, though by reduced majorities, Governor Powers' majority for re-election being about 25,000.

The discovery in a room occupied by Mrs. Botkin in San Francisco of a seal thought to have belonged to the box of poisoned candy sent to Dover, Del., has strengthened the evidence connecting her with the murder of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, widely known as a jurist and constitutional lawyer, died at his home, in Ann Harbor, Mich., aged 74 years. He has been failing mentally and physically for several years.

Seventy-five per cent. of the makers of silverware in this country are said to have been asked to sell out to a combine.

Benjamin Jones, aged sixty-eight years, was lynched by a mob at Liberty, Mo., for outraging an eleven-year-old girl.

Admiral Cervera and his officers and men started for Spain from Portsmouth, N. H., on the steamer City of Rome.

The correspondent of the Times at Candia, Island of Crete, who has just landed after five days in the roadstead, says: "About six hundred men, women and children were either burned alive or massacred in the outbreak last week. Turkish troops are now patroling and blocking up the streets. The Mussulmans are ransacking the ruins of the burned quarter of the town, where the devastation is complete. Blood is visible everywhere.

The Peruvian legation at Washington has received a cablegram from Lima stating that there is no revolution in the country. In some places bands of marauders have appeared, who were dispersed on the approach of the government troops sent to pursue them. Peru, says the message, is in the state of complete quiet which it has enjoyed for some years.

The contract for supplying the Navy Department with smokeless powder has been awarded to the California Powder Company and the Dupont Powder Company, each to supply half a million pounds. The contract price is 80 cents per pound, the government to furnish alcohol necessary for the production of the powder.

WAR NOT OVER.

General Wheeler Does Not Believe That Spain Will Submit to a Commission.

A Montgomery, Ala., special says: The Advertiser printed the following as a portion of an interview with Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and stated that the General was in the presence of three gentlemen, one of whom is Hon. Samuel Blackwell, when talking to the reporter.

"I do not believe the war is over by any means; neither does President McKinley, who told me personally he had no faith that the Peace Commission would settle the differences existing with Spain over the Philippines. The Spanish claim that the battles at Manila were fought after the protocol was signed, and on these grounds will refuse to give up the islands."

Continuing, General Wheeler said: "Spain will want us to give up the Philippines, and," laying emphasis here, "we will never do that. I am going back to duty, and really expect to be called into action again."

WRECKED IN MID-OCEAN.

The Norwegian Ship America Goes Down in a Hurricane.

A Boston special says: The Norwegian ship America, Captain Dahl, from Quebec for Greenock, Scotland, with a large cargo of lumber, was wrecked in mid-ocean by a hurricane on September 4, her crew of eighteen men being rescued by the British steamer Marengo, and landed here. The America was abandoned as a derelict in latitude 43.51 north, longtitude 34.22 west. The America was a full-rigged ship, 1,359 tons net register, and was twenty-nine years old. Her home port was Christiania, Norway.

SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Official Account of the Santiago Campaign.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Gen. Shafter States That on June 30 He Reconnoitered the Country About Santiago and Made His Plan of Attack—Conditions Which Induced Him to Give Battle Without Delay.

General Shafter's report of the campaign which terminated in the fall of Santiago has been made public. He briefly recounts the organization of the expedition and its embarkation, and then devotes the main body of the report to the active operations about Santiago.

The expedition sailed on June 14 with 815 officers and 16,072 men. General Shafter briefly covers the trip and landing and his first meeting with General Garcia, adding: "During the interview General Garcia offered the services of his troops, comprising about 4,000 men in the vicinity of Asseraderos and about 500 under General Castillo at the little town of Cujababo, a few miles east of Daiquiri. I accepted his offer, impressing it upon him that I could exercise no military control over him except such as he would concede, and as long as he served under me I would furnish him rations and ammunition."

Shafter's Plan of Campaign.

After conferring with Admiral Sampson and General Garcia the plan of campaign was outlined by General Shafter. The disembarkation was to commence on the 22d at Daiquiri, with feints by the Cubans on Cabanas and by the navy at various shore points in order to mislead the enemy as to the place of landing.

"These movements," General Shafter says, "committed me to approaching Santiago from the east over a narrow road, at first in some places not better than a trail, running from Daiquiri through Siboney and Sevilla, and making attack from that quarter. This, in my judgment, was the only feasible plan, and subsequent information and results confirmed my judgment."

Of the early operations and the skirmish in which the Rough Riders participated, the report says:

"General Young's brigade passed beyond Lawton on the night of the 23d-24th, thus taking the advance, and on the morning of the latter date became engaged with a Spanish force intrenched in a strong position at La Guasima, a point on the Santiago road, about three miles from Siboney. General Young's force consisted of one squadron of the First Cavalry, one of the Tenth Cavalry and two of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, in all 964 officers and men. The enemy made an obstinate resistance, but were driven from the field with considerable loss. Our own loss was one officer and fifteen men killed, six officers and forty-six men wounded. The reported losses of the Spaniards were nine killed and twenty-seven wounded.

"The engagement had an inspiring effect upon our men, and doubtless correspondingly depressed the enemy, as it was now plainly demonstrated to them that they had a foe to meet who would advance upon them under a heavy fire delivered from entrenchments."

The report continues: "It was not until nearly two weeks after the army landed that it was possible to place on shore three days' supplies in excess of those required for the daily consumption.

Made His Plan of Attack.

On June 30, I reconnoitered the country about Santiago and made my plan of attack. From a high hill from which the city was in plain view I could see the San Juan hill and the country about El Caney. The roads were very poor, and indeed little better than bridle paths until the San Juan River and El Caney were reached."

General Shafter explained at a meeting of generals his plan of battle, as follows:

"Lawton's division, assisted by Capron's Light Battery, was ordered to move out during the afternoon toward El Caney, to begin the attack there early the next morning. After carrying El Caney, Lawton was to move by the Caney road toward Santiago and take possession on the right of the line. Wheeler's division of unmounted cavalry and Kent's division of infantry was directed on the Santiago road, the head of the column resting near El Pozo, toward which heights Grimes' battery moved on the afternoon of the 30th with orders to take possession early the next morning, and at the proper time prepare the way for the advance of Wheeler and Kent on San Juan hill. The attack at that point was to be delayed until Lawton's guns were heard at El Caney, and his infantry fire showed he had become well engaged.

"The preparations were far from what I desired them to be, but we were in a sickly climate; our supplies had to be brought forward by a narrow wagon road which the rains might at any time render impassable; fear was entertained that storm might drive the vessels containing our stores to sea, thus separating us from our base of supplies, and lastly, it was reported that General Pando, with 8,000 reinforcements for the enemy, was en route from Manzanillo, and might be expected in a few days. Under these conditions I determined to give battle without delay.

The Battle of July 1.

"Early on the morning of July 1 Lawton was in a position around El Caney, Chaffee's brigade on the right, across the Guantanamo road, Miles' brigade in the centre and Ludlow's on the left. The duty of cutting off the enemy's retreat along the Santiago road was assigned to the latter brigade. The artillery opened on the town at 6.15 A. M. The battle here soon became general and was hotly contested. The enemy's position was naturally strong, and was rendered more so by blockhouses, a stone fort and intrenchments cut in solid rock and the loopholing of a solidly built stone church. The opposition offered by the enemy was greater than had been anticipated, and prevented Lawton from joining the right of the main line during the day, as had been intended.

"After the battle had continued for some time Bates' brigade of two regiments reached my headquarters from Siboney. I directed him to move near El Caney to give assistance if necessary.

"After the battle of El Caney was well opened and the sound of the small arm fire caused us to believe that Lawton was driving the enemy before him, I directed Grimes' battery to open fire from the heights of El Pozo on the San Juan blockhouse, which could be seen situated in the enemy's intrenchments extending along the crest of San Juan hill. This fire was effective, and the enemy could be seen running away from the vicinity of the blockhouse. The artillery fire from El Pozo was soon returned by the enemy's artillery. They evidently had the range of this hill, and their first shells killed and wounded several men.

Sumner's Calvary Division.

"At this time the calvary division under General Sumner, which was lying concealed in the general vicinity of El Pozo House was ordered forward, with directions to cross the San Juan river and deploy to the right on the Santiago side, while Kent's division was to follow closely to the rear and deploy to the left.

"These troops moved forward in compliance with orders, but the road was so narrow as to render it impracticable to retain the columns of fours formation at all points, while the undergrowth on either side was so dense as to preclude the possibility of deploying skirmishers. It naturally resulted that the progress made was slow, and the long-range rifles of the enemy's infantry killed and wounded a number of our men while marching along this road and before there was any opportunity to return this fire. At this time Generals Kent and Sumner were ordered to push forward with all possible haste and place their troops in position to engage the enemy.

"A few hundred yards before reaching the San Juan the roads forks, a fact that was discovered by Lieutenant-Colonel Derby, of my staff, who had approached well to the front in a war balloon. This information he furnished to the troops resulted in Sumner moving on the left-hand road, while Kent was enabled to utilize the road to the right.

"General Wheeler, the permanent commander of the cavalry division, who had been ill, came forward during the morning, and later returned to duty and rendered most gallant and efficient service during the remainder of the day.

"After crossing the stream the cavalry moved to the right with a view of connecting with Lawton's left when he could come up and with their left resting near the Santiago road.

Formed in Front of San Juan Hill.

"In the meantime Kent's Division, with the exception of two regiments of Hawkins' Brigade, being thus uncovered, moved rapidly to the front from the forks previously mentioned in the road, utilizing both trails, but more especially the one to the left, and crossing the creek formed for attack in the front of San Juan hill. During this formation the Second Brigade suffered severely. While personally superintending this movement its gallant commander, Colonel Wikoff, was killed. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, who was soon severely wounded, and next upon Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who five minutes later also fell under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

"While the formation just described was taking place General Kent took measures to hurry forward his rear brigade. The Tenth and Second Infantry was ordered to follow Wickhoff's Brigade, while the Twenty-first was sent on the right hand road to support the First Brigade under General Hawkins.

"After completing their formation under a destructive fire and advancing a short distance both divisions found in their front a wide bottom, in which had been placed a barbed wire entanglement, and beyond which there was a high hill, along the crest of which the enemy was strongly posted. Nothing daunted these gallant men pushed on to drive the enemy from his chosen position, both divisions losing heavily. In this assault Colonel Hamilton and Lieutenants Smith and Shipp were killed, and Colonel Carroll, Lieutenants Thayer and Myer, all in the cavalry, were wounded.

Credit Due to General Hawkins.

"Great credit is due to Brigadier-General H. S. Hawkins, who placing himself between his regiments, urged them on by voice and bugle calls to the attack so brilliantly executed.

"In this fierce encounter words fail to do justice to the gallant regimental commanders and their heroic men, for, while the generals indicated the formations and the points of attack, it was after all, the intrepid bravery of the subordinate officers and men that planted our colors on the crest of San Juan hill and drove the enemy from his trenches and block-houses, thus gaining a position which sealed the fate of Santiago.

"I am greatly indebted to General Wheeler, who, as previously stated, returned from the sick list to duty during the afternoon. His carefulness and aggressiveness made itself felt on every part of the battlefield, and the information he furnished to me at various stages of the battle proved to be most useful.

"My own health was impaired by overexertion in the sun and intense heat of the day before, which prevented me from participating as actively in the battle as I desired, but from a high hill near my headquarters I had a general view of the battlefield extending from El Caney on the right to the left of our lines on San Juan hill.

General Shafter follows in detail the movements of the troops and the intrenching done during the night. He says:

"General Duffield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, attacked Aguidores, as ordered, but was unable to accomplish more than to detain the Spaniards in that vicinity.

"On the night of July 1, I ordered General Duffield, at Siboney, to send forward the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts, both of which had just arrived from the United States. These regiments reached the front the next morning.

Our Troops Held Their Ground.

"All day on the 2d the battle raged with more or less fury, but such of our troops as were in position at daylight held their ground, and Lawton gained a strong and commanding position on the right.

"About 10 P. M. the enemy made a vigorous assault to break through my lines, but he was repulsed at all points.

"On the morning of the 3d the battle was renewed, but the enemy seemed to have expended his energy in the assault of the previous night, and the firing along the lines was desultory until stopped by my sending the following letter within the Spanish lines."

General Shafter then gives the dispatches passing between himself and General Toral, already published. He proceeds:

"I was of the opinion that the Spaniards would surrender if given a little time, and I thought this result would be hastened if the men of their army could be made to understand they would be well treated as prisoners of war. Accordingly, upon this presumption, I determined to return all the wounded Spanish officers at El Caney who were able to bear transportation and who were willing to give their paroles not to serve against the forces of the United States until regularly exchanged. This offer was made and accepted. These officers, as well as several of the wounded Spanish privates, 27 in all, were sent to their lines under the escort of some of our mounted cavalry.

The Siege Which Followed.

"The cessation of firing about noon on the 3d practically terminated the battle of Santiago. All that occurred after this time may properly be treated under the head of the siege which followed. After deducting the detachments retained at Siboney and Daiquiri to render those depots safe from attack, organizations held to protect our flanks, others acting as escorts and guards to fight batteries, the members of the hospital corps, guards left in charge of blanket rolls, which the intense heat caused the men to cast aside before entering battle, orderlies, etc., it is doubtful if we had more than 12,000 men on the firing line on July 1, when the battle was fiercest and when the important and strong positions of El Caney and San Juan were captured.

"Our losses in these battles were 22 officers and 208 men killed and 81 officers and 1,203 men wounded; missing, 79. The missing, with few exceptions, reported later."

Navy Should Not Enter the Harbor.

"On the same date I informed Admiral Sampson that if he would force his way into the harbor the city would surrender without any further sacrifice of life. Commodore Watson replied that Admiral Sampson was temporarily absent, but that in his (Watsons) opinion the navy should not enter the harbor.

"The strength of the enemy's position was such that I did not care to assault it if it could be avoided. An examination of the enemy's works, made after the surrender, fully justifies the wisdom of the course adopted. The intrenchments could only have been carried with great loss of life."

General Shafter gave the varying efforts toward securing a surrender and his reopening the engagement on the 10th, when the truce ended. On the 11th the surrender was again demanded. "By this date the sickness in the army was increasing very rapidly, as a result of exposure in the trenches to the intense heat of the sun and the heavy rains. Moreover, the dews in Cuba are almost equal to rains. The weakness of the troops was becoming so apparent I was anxious to bring the siege to an end, but, in common with most of the officers of the army, I did not think an assault would be justifiable, especially as the enemy seemed to be acting in good faith in their preliminary proposition to surrender."

"On July 12 I informed the Spanish commander that Major-General Miles, commander-in-chief of the American army, had just arrived in my camp and requested him to grant him a personal interview on the following day. He replied he would be pleased to meet us. The interview took place on the 13th, and I informed him his surrender only could be considered, and that as he was without hope of escape he had no right to continue the fight."

General Shafter then gives the details of the final surrender, his entry to the city and the raising of the American flag. In closing he says:

"The supply of quartermaster and commissary stores during the campaign were abundant, and notwithstanding the difficulties in landing and transporting the rations, the troops on the firing line were at all times supplied with its coarser components, namely, bread, meat, sugar and coffee. There was no lack of transportation, for at no time up to the surrender could all the wagons I had be used.

"In reference to the sick and wounded, I have to say that they received every attention that it was possible to give them. The medical officers, without exception, worked night and day to alleviate the suffering, which was no greater than invariably accompanies a campaign. It would have been better if we had more ambulances, but as many were taken as was thought necessary, judging from previous campaigns.

"The discipline of the command was superb, and I wish to invite attention to the fact that not an officer was brought to trial by court martial, and, as far as I know, no enlisted men. This speaks volumes for an army of this size and in a campaign of such duration.

"In conclusion I desire to express to the members of my staff my thanks for their efficient performance of all the duties required of them, and the good judgment and bravery displayed on all occasions when demanded.

MANY LIVES LOST.

A Frightful Storm in the British West Indies.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

Great Devastation on the Islands of Barbadoes and St. Vincent—Kingston, the Capital of the Latter, Totally Destroyed—Three Large Ships Blown Ashore.

A cablegram from London, Eng., says: Advices were received here saying that a terrible hurricane has swept over Barbadoes, in the Windward group of the Lesser Antilles. Two hundred persons have been killed and 40,000 rendered homeless.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, (Special.)—According to the latest reports from St. Lucia, the storm which broke upon the island Sunday night developed almost unprecedented violence, being accompanied by a tidal wave and tremendous rains. Numerous landslides were caused, and many houses, bridges and cocoa estates have been destroyed. At least twelve lives have been lost.

Guadaloupe, the French island in the Leeward group, has experienced very heavy weather. Nineteen deaths are reported, and there have been destructive landslides.

A boat from the Island of St. Vincent, a hundred miles west of Barbadoes, arrived at the Island of Grenada, and reports that St. Vincent has experienced the most violent and destructive cyclone ever known there. Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, is totally destroyed. It is estimated that three hundred lives have been lost in that island, and that 20,000 people are homeless. The bodies of the dead are being buried in trenches. Thousands are starving or being fed at the public expense.

The amount of property destroyed in St. Vincent cannot be estimated. Every small house is down, and many large ones have been destroyed. The demolished buildings include churches, stores and almost all the state buildings. Three large ships are ashore on the Windward coast, and many smaller vessels are stranded.

St. Vincent, one of the British West India Islands, has an area of 132 square miles. A ridge of volcanic hills stretches from north to south, and in the northwest is a volcano called the Soufriere, in which tremendous eruptions have occurred. The population in 1891 was about 41,000. Kingston, the capital, is near the southwest extremity of the island.

St. Lucia, another of the British West India Islands, is in the Windward group. It has an area of 248 square miles. Its chief town is Castries. The population of the island is about 30,000.

Barbadoes, which belongs to Great Britain, is twenty-one miles long, and has an area of 166 square miles. Bridgetown is the capital of the island, which has its own legislature, and is the most important member of the colony of the Windward Islands. The population in 1891 was 182,322.

Violent hurricanes frequently occur there and cause great damage. The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to it extremely dangerous. A majority of the inhabitants are negroes.

WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS.

Regulars Will Be Sent to Cuba and Volunteers to Porto Rico.

A Washington special says: Orders are being prepared at the War Department that will be an innovation in military practices. The plan to be put in force is to have the regulars recently furloughed to their several posts in the West rendezvous at Anniston and Huntsville, Ala., and Lexington, Ky. All the regulars at Montauk and Long Island will be sent to one of these several Southern points, and Montauk will be practically abolished. The regulars at Western posts to be moved are the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments of Infantry, and the Third United States Cavalry.

The army of occupation in Cuba will be made up largely of regulars, as, having had more arduous service, they will better withstand the hard work ahead in that island. The army to be kept in Porto Rico will be composed of volunteers. The movement of troops to Cuba may depend somewhat on the report of the Cuban commission, but the War Department expects to have the regulars in Cuba by October 15. Volunteers will at once be sent to Western posts to replace the regulars formerly stationed there.

SENATOR KYLE STRICKEN.

The South Dakotan Suffers a Stroke of Paralysis.

A Cleveland, Ohio, special says: Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota, was stricken with paralysis at the Forest City House. His entire right side was paralyzed, and he was rendered speechless. A few moments later he became unconscious.

Two Interesting Buildings.

Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent number of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station, and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building a bell once hung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore, when horses were the motive power of the railroad.

The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted for being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.

LETTER FROM CAMP.

Says Betty, who has spread her small person and voluminous many-ruffled dainty skirts as much as possible over the whole window seat: "Lovey dear, such a nice letter from poor old Freddy. He says—listen to this: 'The weather is industriously engaged in raining rapid blows upon our defenseless camp and the wind is endeavoring to fold my tent about me and bear me up to my rightful place in the world. Everything in sight, blankets and bed included, is soaked and I feel as if I were running a pawnshop as I gaze around on the cheerful prospect. Scudday just slopped in as wet as a sponge, but as chipper as a sparrow. He says: "If you're writing to Betty, tell her that she could wipe up the floor with me now, as she always used to, with some real advantage to the floor." I am writing this, my—er—er—esteemed friend, that the damper which has spread itself over my person threatens to even permeate my patriotism, and I don't believe anything except a sunny letter from you will dry it off. I cannot help, under these circumstances, turning a longing retrospective eye upon that dear old room where, at about this time in the afternoon, Lovey Dear, in her gray gown, was wont to pour tea for a thirsty mob, while you and I turned up to treat them to—perhaps I ought to say inflict them with—what Bobby Smythe with a perverted and distressing sense of humor called a Deweyett," lingering on the ett, as he always lingers at any suggestion of eat.'"

Betty paused to laugh gaily.

"That was good," cries she. "Freddy is awfully funny, don't you think, Lovey Dear?"

"No, I don't think," answers Lovey Dear, in a gently injured way. To disparage, be it ever so lightly, that home-

"KER-PLUNK, KER-PLUNK."

ly, obstreperous young Bobby is always to step on the tail of her coat.

"Oh, well dear," says Betty, "Bobby's appetite is such an acknowledged success that——"

"I have eaten my way into even the most reserved larders of the social set, "finishes a cheerful voice from the doorway. "Howdy, girls! I knew you'd be glad to see me! Betty singing my praises, as usual? I declare the way that old lady does rave over me! It is embarrassing, really. But I cannot conscientiously give her encouragement, Lovey dear; there is such a differences in our ages, and for me to wed Betty would be mating May to December, would it not? 'Pon my soul as I notice how aged and decrepit she is getting it reminds me of a story—"

"Help! Help! Help!" cries Betty, faintly.

"Of a story?" says Lovey Dear, encouragingly, though Bobby needs none. An entire roomful of people all protesting violently against hearing one of his tales have many a time been made to stand and hearken to the bitter end, for no man has ever been known to prevent Bobby spinning a yarn which he thinks funny or appropriate. Therefore, it goes without saying that Betty's appealing wail has no effect.

The girls laughed lightly, possibly from the force of habitual politeness, and Bobby, as usual, doubles up and howls at the wit of his own yarn. People, unkind critics, are wont to ascribe Bobby's persistence of anecdotes to this laugh of his. They say he roars so himself and makes such a noise that he thinks every one else is enjoying it.

"Bobby," remarks Betty when at last Mr. Smythe's mirth has subsided, "it has just occurred to me that you are still in town—that you haven't gone to war with the rest of the boys. I declare I'm ashamed of you, and Lovey Dear must be, too, I know, for she said yesterday that it was better to die a hero than live a nothing; didn't you, Lovey Dear?"

For a second a keen observer might notice how white Bobby gets; what an anxious look flashes in his eyes; what a firm set his mouth takes. Then he answers quietly:

"I wanted to go awfully, Betty, and it gave me a pretty good wrench to see the other fellows shoulder their guns and go off to fight around the old flag; but my mother, you know—well, I support her first, Uncle Sam next."

And there is a little ring in his voice as he says this that brings a light into Lovey Dear's soft gray eyes—a light that, perhaps, who knows, may never fail.

"You are a good boy, Bobby," remarks Betty, "and what will you do if I tell you there is a watermelon on ice in the refrigerator?"

"Have spasms in rapid succession until it is produced," replied Mr. Smythe promptly.

Whereupon, rather than expose herself to the danger of hydrophobia, so Betty says, she leads the way dining-roomwards, where, in the luscious juice of a round slice of really indecent size, Bobby buries his homely visage and apparently the gravity that was his a moment ago.

Presently Betty, being small and easily satisfied, rises.

"I leave you two budding boa constrictors to gorge yourselves out of proportion while I go and write a line to Freddy; and, Bobby, for mercy's sake wipe that melon off the end of your nose! Why can't you eat respectably, like other people?"

"Well," answers Bobby, grinning over a half moon of rind, "you know a quill-driver must be so much around a pen that he loses style. Good-by, dear. If there were not another prospective slice of melon between us, Betty, I should be tempted to eat you—you look like a stick of peppermint candy in that red and white get-up."

"Candied compliment," says Betty, and disappears to avoid reproaches.

For a moment there is silence in the room, then Bobby looks up with the same odd, grave expression on his face that was there a while ago.

"I know," observes he, speaking hurriedly, "that you girls think banners and fireworks of the fellows who are going to fight for all that is best in Cuba. It must seem tame to you for me not to go. Did you," jerkily now, "er—do you—er—like—er—me less, think less—er—of me for it, Lovey Dear?"

And Lovey Dear (how the name fits her) answers gently: "O, no; not less of you, Bobby. There are even higher duties than those which one owes to one's country, and the best and the bravest and the grandest battles fought are the battles that no one sees; and the greatest heroes are the silent ones who must stand fast to the plain things while others go marching on."

"Lovey Dear," and though Bobby is beaming like the midday sun and his pleasant, homely face is wreathed in smiles, his voice breaks in an odd little way, and there is something besides light shining in his eyes, "Lovey Dear, you're a brick! Have another slice of melon with me!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Scoundrels in the Early Congresses.

Durand tells us that Tom Paine, who was then the secretary of the committee on foreign affairs, and of course knew all its secrets, was engaged by the French minister, for $1,000 a year, "to inspire the people with sentiments favorable to France." No doubt the rascal earned his money, but who the other members were that were thus inspired we do not know. That such "inspiration," however, was used to a greater or less extent, there can be no possible doubt. One of the biographers of John Jay relates that some thirty years after the events here mentioned Gouverneur Morris went over from Morrisania to visit his old friend Jay at Bedford. During their conversation Morris suddenly ejaculated through clouds of smoke: "Jay, what a set of damned scoundrels we had in that second congress!" "Yes," said Jay, "that we had," and the venerable ex-chief justice knocked the ashes from his pipe.—Charles Kendall Adams in the August Atlantic.

Smugglers Foiled.

Even Saxon courtesy may be carried a little too far. When about to return from a Bohemian village to a frontier town in Saxony, the occupants of a sledge had their foot-warmers carefully rinsed out and replenished with full-bodied Hungarian wine. Thus they passed the guard post without let or hindrance to the merry jingling of the sleighbells. Laughing and joking at the success of their little dodge, they called at a wayside inn for refreshments. On resuming their seats one of the party exclaimed: "Why, the foot-warmers are quite hot!" Then the boots of the inn stepped forward and said, with a friendly grin: "The foot-warmers were quite cold, gentlemen, so just to oblige you, I emptied and filled them again with hot water."—Weekly Telegraph.

Following in Chicago's Lead.

The street cars in Belfast, Ireland, contain a notice to this effect: "The habit of spitting in a public conveyance is a filthy one, and renders the person so offending a subject for the loathing of his fellow-passengers."

New Novelty in Woman's Dress.

The new woman's latest novelty in jewelry is a set of gold shirt waist studs, three in number, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time, the dial being about three-eighths of an inch in diamater.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

A Pretty Waist—Journalism in Porto Rico—A Bright Woman—Lady Huggins, Astronomer—Etc., Etc.

A PRETTY WAIST.

A rich shade of Roman blue taffeta silk figured with tiny dots on white satin forms a pretty waist, if made as follows: The back has a double-pointed yoke and the collar is decorated with white silk gimp. Three rows of this narrow trimming start from the shoulders, and, curving toward the front of the waist, give the effect of a miniature zouave jacket—"miniature" because the lowest band does not reach within three inches of the waist line. Blue ribbon folds hold the fulness at the back of the waist, and instead of forming a straight line, they are carried to a point, with a number of falling loops and ends at the left side.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.

This jaunty jacket is designed to be worn with a bicycle skirt but is equally suited for any other outing purposes. It is developed in a brown bayadere poplin in the illustration, but for summer wear linen, crash, light weight serge or brilliantine are suitable. The jacket can be closed to the neck or rolled back to the bust or waist and made with or without the applied plaits and peplum. The fitting is accomplished by shoulder and under-arm seams only. A belt of the ma-

terial conceals the peplum to the bottom of the waist. The waist closes with a lap well to the left where it buttons and there are buttons on the right side to correspond. The sleeves are two seamed and the fulness is box-plaited at the arm's eye. The collar and lapels are faced back with plain satin of the same shade as the suit.

Two and one-fourth yards of 44-inch goods are required to make this waist for a lady of medium size.

No. 344 is cut in sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

JOURNALISM IN PORTO RICO.

Margherita Arlina Hamm says, writing from Porto Rico: It is an ideal country. After seeing Cuba it is like going from the pine barrens of Long Island to the meadows of Connecticut. No wonder Sagasta hates to relinquish it! The newspapers here are extremely funny; they are small and unenergetic; their reading matter is a curious mixture of news, fiction, polemics, politics, history, and ancient information and misinformation. They are not so bad, however, as some Spanish journals of which I saw copies. There is one woman journalist here, I am told. All she does is to write poetry, short studies and musical notes. She is, I hope, the forerunner of many more.

A BRIGHT WOMAN.

A Virginia woman who owns a little land has gone into the business of raising sheep. She spent $25, paying $3 a head for ewes, and then turned her flock into her pasture land. She raised what she could care for on her land, selling the rest as soon as they were of marketable age. She gave only about one hour a day to them and paid a boy fifty cents a week to keep the sheep sheds clean and the fodder cut up. She has been in the business about five years. The first year she came out $40 ahead on her experiment. At the end of the fourth year she had a flock of sixty ewes, all she could keep with her pasturage, and in wool and mutton she found she had a clear yearly income of $450.

WHEN WOMAN GOES AWHEELING.

Little reticules to attach to one's belt when off for a little trip on one's wheel are one of the most necessary articles of a wheelwoman's "get-up." They come in all sizes from the purse attached to a leather strap, only large enough to hold change and a handkerchief to the generous-sized bag in which one can slip a host of small needs, including some bicycle tools. The medium-sized bags are the most convenient, affording, as they do, space for a purse, powder puff, handkerchief and a flask of cologne (or of something less fragrant, but more stimulating). A drinking cup and a court plaster case are useful things to carry with one. The bags are usually divided into three compartments, one of which closes securely with a metal lock. An outside pocket which also has a lock, will hold many odds and ends if need be. In gray, brown or green these bags can be had for from $1 to $3.

LADY HUGGINS AN ASTRONOMER.

Lady Huggins, the wife of Sir William Huggins, the famous astronomer and spectroscopist, was a profound student of astronomy before her marriage. This young Irish woman read all the books she could find upon the subject, and with the aid of a small telescope, she discovered for herself many of the truths that had been established by observers and students before her time.

Sir William and his wife became acquainted through their mutual devotion to astronomy, and since their marriage they have continued their researches together. Lady Huggins is admitted to be one of the foremost women astronomers of the day.

THE NEW EAR FLORETS.

The fashion for wearing earrings has for some time past been slowly but surely reasserting itself. Of late a totally new development of this branch of the jeweler's art has been introduced in the form of the small, gracefully designed "ear florets." The idea is distinctly novel, and is based upon the assumption that, to be worn to the best advantage, a jewel should be mounted and arranged so that the ornament accentuates the curves and lines of the lobe of the ear, fitting to it, as it were, without any assertive method of fastening being visible.

As yet only a few designs in this novel piece of jewelry have made their appearance, these consisting of delicately wrought scroll work, either in plain gold or mounted with pearls or diamonds. The floret attachment can be adapted for pendant drops of any size, or forms a complete ornament if worn alone. It is easy to adjust, and some of the patterns are arranged for wearers whose ears have not been pierced, while others are finished with a fine hook.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HOW TO BE DAINTY.

Daintiness is that undefinable quality in a girl which causes her to appear more charming than those around her; it is an attribute that is seldom inborn, but the result of culture. She is certain of making a good impression where others ignominiously fail to do so, a fact which causes jealousy and makes those who are not dainty look on with envious admiration and wish that they too possessed the subtle charm. Daintiness, however, though not inherited, is the outcome of habit. A girl is dainty because she has been accustomed to give thought and time to being agreeable to others. Thus it comes natural to her. Her wealth of hair, always so glossy and carefully trained, owes its satiny appearance to the fact that she brushes it regularly and frequently, not solely when she feels in a mood to do so, or when she desires to look extra nice. Her pretty, soft hands, with their shell-like pink nails, are always in an immaculate condition, for it is her habit and pride to keep them spotlessly clean. Her person appears to shed around her a fragrant perfume, delicate, yet quite perceptible. This subtle fragrance comes from her dainty way of putting her dresses into drawers which contain sachets of sweet smelling powder, the scent from which seems to be a part of herself.—Chicago Times-Herald.

BOY'S DRESS.

This is a suit for a little boy who does not think he is too big for skirts. It is represented to be made of blue storm serge and is trimmed with braid. The blouse is composed of the fronts and seamless back, the sailor collar and the one pieced sleeve whose fulness is gathered at the arm's eye and stitched in tiny tucks at the wrist. The box plaited skirt is attached to a sleeveless waist which closes in the center back. This waist shows in

front at the opening where the blouse is left open at the neck and is decorated to match the collar. This dress may be developed in flannel, cashmere or the heavy weight cotton goods.

Four yards of 27-inch goods are required to make this suit for a boy four years old.

No. 372 is cut in sizes for two and four years.

VICTORIA'S COSTLY BONNET.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, who is the dowdiest royal personage in Europe, has in her possession the most expensive bonnet in the world.

The natives of the Navigator Islands were several years ago anxious to make the Queen a present. There was formed a committee, which debated long and patiently what would be most appropriate. Jewels were out of the question. It would cost a fortune to give to one of the richest sovereigns in the world a jewel that she would appreciate. Even the most gorgeous cloths were not advisable. India had excelled them in weaving.

The gift should be suggestive of their part of the world, and made by their people. Their women are skilled at plaiting grass and making it into everything from furniture, matting and mural decorations to gowns and hats, but this would not be valuable enough. Aside from the thoughtfulness of the gift, it must have some intrinsic worth.

The committee disagreed. One gentleman resigned in despair. The new member injected some ginger into the crowd and revived their lagging spirits.

The new member said emphatically that even a queen had vanity enough to want to possess the most expensive bonnet in the world. One of their own tortoise shells should be made into a bonnet. It should be carved by their own people, and while it would cost them very dearly, Victoria would find it quite expensive if she went shopping for it in Bond street.

An elaborate bonnet was made of a whole tortoise shell. The workmanship was exquisite. Never was tortoise shell more artistically carved. The shape is like that of the Salvation Army lisses. In due time the Queen received the gift and wrote the committee a note of thanks. The Queen found the material, as well as the shape, a little impractical as far as every-day wear goes, so she sent it to the British museum. But the committee, which feels that a load is off its mind, draws mental pictures of Queen Victoria driving down "the lady's mile," and nodding to her faithful subjects and wearing the gift that caused so many wrinkles in the gray matter of its brain.—Boston Globe.

NOW FOR LEATER NECKTIES.

Although the sign on the card reads "Leather Neckties," there is nothing about these natty little affairs to suggest a tie. On the contrary, they look very much like a leather belt for dolly's waist. They are, in fact, miniature belts, made on exactly the same style, with the harness buckles and side straps complete. They are of black patent leather, the buckles covered with the same, or of white morocco finish, with nickel buckle. They match the waist belts in every particular, and might be called a neck belt with propriety.

They are as narrow as the narrowest string ties, and extremely neat in appearance. They never come united, and do not need to be pinned to keep the bow straight. They always "stay put," as the saying goes. The only danger is that my lady will not be satisfied with the neat little arrangement, but will want to make a change soon for a wider and heavier affair, which will eventually lead to her appropriating her cherished Fido's collar.—New York Herald.

FASHION NOTES.

Nearly all of the dressy gowns this season have a sash tied in the back or at the left side.

Neutral tints are adopted for dresses the brightest color being left for hats and sun shades.

Skirts are much gored and have flounces at the foot. These usually widen toward the back.

The butterfly is one of the novelties of the season. It is gaily adorned with tinsel and spangles.

The present style of sunshade is half way between a huge lamp shade and a ballet girl's skirt. It is made of all kinds of fluffy materials, and is frilled and ruffled to the last degree. The handles are made to hold smelling salts, a purse, and even a watch.

The lace yokes on some of the handsome hot-weather evening toilets are shaped deepest on the sides, meeting under the arms, and are either curved or pointed upward to shorten them exactly in the center of the yoke front and back.

Very long, narrow and clinging dress skirts are promised for the coming season. Long coats, rounded away from the front into a long basque behind, are to be worn with these skirts. Flounces are to be much in evidence, but the overskirt has not assumed threatening proportions.

There is a dark blue cloth dress with a short rounded jacket with cloth collar and rounded lapels covered with figured silk in brown and blue that is especially modish. A white serge with a close fitting basque over which is a lattice-work of gold braid is another notable frock in the same outfit.

Some of the new ulsters reach the floor. Others in three-quarter lengths are so full, both in front and back, as to suggest an abbreviated Mother Hubbard gown. A much more attractive model has a double-breasted front and a cape also double breasted and turned back in jaunty revers. The cape is detachable and either garment may be worn separately.

Celluloid Doll Heads.

Doll heads made of celluloid are the newest thing in toyland. Light as a feather, a desirable quality for baby hands, and capable of endless washings, they are sure to become the joy of every child's life. They are found in three sizes; those at twenty-five cents have a fair little head, something much larger for seventy-five cents and quite a big doll for $1.

A Large Cargo.

The largest cargo ever carried on the great lakes was loaded into the Superior City at South Chicago recently. It consisted of 266,550 bushels corn, weighing 7,462 tons and was loaded in seven hours.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

GIRL SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Was Handling a Revolver When it Was Discharged—Coroner's Jury Fails to Find the Slayer of George Carter—Employee of Pennsylvania Railroad Held for Trial—Aged Woman Dies of Fright While the House Burns.

Mary Moran, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Moran, of Scranton, shot and instantly killed Lizzie Russell, age 7 years. The dead girl lived close to the Morans and was in the house playing with Mary when the accident happened. John, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Moran, died, and Mr. and Mrs. Moran were obliged to go to Wilkes-Barre to consult some friends concerning arrangements for the burial. He did not expect to return till a late hour, and, as much of the road is lonely and dangerous, he had his revolver, a self-acting weapon, brought down stairs. While he ate his breakfast on the second floor the revolver was placed on a low clock shelf in the kitchen. Mary noticed the revolver and took it in her hand. A cartridge was exploded while she was handling the weapon and the little companion fell dead. Coroner Longstreet decided that an inquest was not necessary.

An Unsatisfactory Verdict.

After four weeks of rigid investigation, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that George Carter, who was assassinated at his home near Oil City, came to his death at the hands of a person or persons unknown to the jury. This closes the history of one of the most cruel murders that have ever disgraced this community. The murdered man was sitting in his home surrounded by his family when the murderers fired a shotgun through the window, the charge entering Carter's head and killing him instantly. The case has been shrouded in mystery and Detective Klent has been unable to unveil it.

Crusade Against Statues.

The W. C. T. U. of Allegheny County at a meeting in Pittsburg, began a crusade against certain statutes. Mrs. M. A. Gormley, superintendent of the Purity Committee, protested against the figures at the entrance of Highland Park, alleging them to be of an immoral character and severely criticised the city authorities who were instrumental in the securing of these statutes. She also attacked the management of the Consolidated Traction Company for permitting smoking on summer cars, claiming it to be offensive to the lady passengers and asserting that it encourages the tobacco habit, which the union is endeavoring to suppress.

Accused of Forging Passes.

Grant Kitt and Albert Ross, employees of the Juniata shops, were arrested at Altoona, charged with passing forged orders for passes on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Samuel March was arrested, charged with being implicated in the case. It is alleged that he received and used passes secured through Kitt's forgeries. At a hearing before Alderman Ramey, Ross and March was discharged and Kitt was held for court. It is said that this is not the end of the case, and that a number of well-known citizens are implicated in the forgeries.

Jail-Breaker Given Three Months.

William H. Gross, who was sentenced to three years and a half in the Allentown jail for swindling local jewelers out of $2000 worth of diamonds, and, who a few weeks ago attempted to escape from jail, was found guilty of attempting jail breaking and sentenced to three months in the Eastern Penitentiary. This term is to begin at the expiration of the sentence he is now serving, the remainder of which is to be served in the penitentiary, instead of the Lehigh County jail.

Constable's Bad Aim.

Corporal Josiah Barnhardt, of Red Hill village, Upper Hanover Township, and a member of the Second Tennessee Regiment, gave Constable Schneider the slip when being escorted to jail, to answer a charge of threatening to kill his father-in-law. Constable Schneider, failing to overtake his man, fired after him, but missed. The constable was subsequently reproved by Judge Swartz for firing at an escaping prisoner charged with a minor offense.

A Mysterious Fire.

A mysterious fire occurred on the farm of Amos Bieber, near the State Normal School at Kurztown. The pig sty, with six pigs and the blacksmith shop adjoining, were destroyed. Fire was discovered in the residence at the same time. There is no doubt that is was of incendiary origin. Mrs. Henry Keefer, aged over 70 years, an inmate of the house, was stricken with apoplexy soon after the fire and died in a short time.

Killed by a Trolley Car.

Herman T. Schelt, of Kane, was instantly killed near Williamsport by being struck by a trolley car. His body was terribly mangled. He left his hotel intending to board a trolley car to return to the city. He evidently became bewildered and stepped on the track directly in front of the car. There is some suspicion of foul play and the Coroner is investigating.

Thought to Have Perished in a Fire.

It is believed that a man and woman perished in the burning barn of Daniel Seltzer, near Sinking Spring. The night before the fire took place a man and woman applied for lodging and were told to sleep in the barn. They were not seen to leave it, and it is thought they were burned.

Prisoner Cuts His Throat.

While confined in a cell at the lockup at Jersey Shore, George Adams cut his throat with a penknife, inflicting fatal injuries. He had been arrested for jumping a board bill.

Grand View Hotel Burned.

The Grand View Hotel at Highland Lake was completely destroyed by fire. The building was a four-story frame structure. The loss is $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $9,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

Becoming Converted.

He—Do you believe there is anything in the theory that one becomes what one eats? She—Well, yes. I'm beginning to believe that there is. I have noticed that you seem to be particularly fond of squash.—Cleveland Leader.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 22

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Have U Selected Ur New Fall Costume Yet!

We are ready and you wont be offered the hap-hazard choice of a buyer who was not posted. We stand very close to the importer and manufacturer, and offer U patterns and styles not to be found elsewhere in Centre co. Every store can't get first choice. We do get it. Its a point worth remembering when U start out for that new dress.

The "Gold Medal" line of Black Dress goods, every yard guaranteed perfect and true to price. Botany Mills specialties in all desirable shades and weaves, stamp our Dress Goods Department as first-class.

The Dress Lining Department is one of the best in the store, and if U buy Ur own linings, we can help U get just what is required and save money for U too.

Butterick Patterns, Delineator, etc., for October now ready. Too much to talk about. Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

Fall and Winter Wraps...

As the cold weather approaches you will be selecting a wrap. We are sole agents for the "Biefield" Wraps, and can show you the latest styles in

Jackets, Coats, and Capes,

from which to select, and at prices that will enable all to buy.

Wolf & Crawford.

The Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 20 to 24 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 24, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 25, great central valleys 26 to 28, eastern states 29.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 24, great central valleys 26, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27, great central valleys 29, eastern states Oct. 1.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., October 3 will average about normal generally.

A general cool wave will pass over the United States from west to east about 19 to 24, followed by a wave of moderately high temperatures from 27 to 30.

A hot wave will pass over the southern states about 24 to 28, followed by a very considerable fall that will bring light frosts to the northern portions of the cotton belt.

Severe storms may be expected in the southern states about 25 to 29.

Where continuous dates are given, as 22 to 29, the earlier dates are always meant for western portions of the United States or Canada and the latter dates for the states toward the Atlantic coast.

These bulletins gained a series of victories when the high temperatures of September 2 to 5, the severe storms of about the same dates and the cool wave of 8 to 11 crossed the continent.

NOTICE TO WATER USERS.

All persons continuing their connection with the Centre Hall Water Company's main after September 30, 1898, will be required to pay semi-annual water rents in advance, with the usual 5 per ct. rebate; persons not connected with the said mains are not permitted to use water from the same, in any quantity, under penalty of the law, unless having the consent of the Company; parties having connection with the said water mains are forbidden to allow persons to draw water to be used by residents not having a contract with this Company, under penalty of the law.

2t C. H. WATER COMP.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

Term Began Monday With an Additional Teacher.

The fall term of school opened on Monday morning with Prof. Wagenseller, D. Wagner Geiss, Frank Foreman and Miss Anna Bartholomew in charge.

The directors have brought about some radical changes in the building which will be for the good. The seats in the rooms which heretofore faced west and east have all been moved so that the scholars face the north. Water and basins will be introduced in all the rooms. The new heating and ventilating apparatus was placed on Saturday by the firm from Wilkesbarre, and when the cold weather sets in it will be given a thorough trial. The work Monday was mostly devoted to assigning the scholars. A graded system made possible by the additional schools, will be established, and better work will be the result for the time.

The directors wisely concluded to get the schools out of the rut in which they have been for years. The schools have not been up to the requirements of the town, and the system may not be perfected this year, but in the course of a couple years we may point with pride to them.

The directors are already being roundly censured by one or two of our citizens who do not approve of the graded system adopted. Simply because some scholars were not advanced into classes where their parents thought the shining lights should be, the scholars were ordered to mutiny and stay at home. No decent thinking man will approve of this course, and will not hesitate to condemn it. It is the bounden duty of every good citizen to stand by the directors.

Dragged by the Horses.

Tuesday afternoon Samuel Floray, of near Tusseyville, drove up to Ocker's grain house with two horses and wagon. While the team was left under the scale shed a freight train came along and the horses started to run. Samuel started for his team and caught one line. The hind wheel caught on a post and the wagon was torn apart and upset. He held on to the lines and fell, and was dragged for ten or fifteen rods when Charley Shearer caught the horses in front of the blacksmith shop. Several deep gashes were cut in Floray's head and face and his body was badly bruised. Dr. Jacobs dressed his wounds and he was taken to his home in the evening. It will be some days before he will be able to be around.

Soldiers Home.

Co. B, 5th Regiment, is home on a thirty days' furlough. The boys arrived at Bellefonte by special train on Sunday evening at about eight o'clock. About five thousand people were awaiting the soldiers when the train pulled in at Bellefonte. With three bands and the fire companies the boys were escorted to the armory where they stacked arms and went to their homes. Wednesday they were tendered a reception in Bellefonte, and a gala time was made of it. The boys came from Lexington, Ky., where they have been camping for some time. Almost without exception the boys hope to be mustered out at the expiration of their furlough. They have had enough of the war and want to be home.

Finishing the Reservoir.

Contractor Malone last week finished excavating the large reservoir, and is now working his men on the sides tamping it with clay. The work will require about two or three weeks to complete. The reservoir when completed, according to contract, and before the council accepts it, is to be filled with water and remain filled for a week. Then the council will accept the job.

Must Wear Their Uniforms.

For the benefit of those who believe that soldiers home on a furlough wear their uniforms for show, we will state that a soldier is compelled to wear his uniform all the time and the minute he removes it and dons citizen's clothing he becomes a deserter and is liable to be arrested by any constable or officer and returned to camp, a reward of $10 being offered for such arrests.

Sold His Hotel.

D. B. Newcomer, of Bellwood, has purchased the hotel property of D. C. Keller at this place, and will on the 1st of October take possession of the Haag hotel. He is an old hotel man and will no doubt make a success of his new venture. Mr. Keller will retire to his farm at Centre Hall.—Bellefonte *Daily News*.

Elected Military Instructor.

George B. Snyder, principal of our schools at the last term, has been elected military instructor of the Chester Springs, Pa., orphan schools. There were many applicants before the legislative commission, but Mr. Snyder's record won him the position. He is now a corporal of Co. B, 5th Regiment, and is home on a furlough.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN GONE.

Death of William Joseph Thompson, a Prominent Business Man.

Potters Mills has lost one of its best citizens and business men, in the death of William J. Thompson, on last Sabbath morning.

He was a merchant all his life-time, and for many years operated a grist-mill and a saw-mill in connection with his store which of late years was conducted under the firm name of Thompson & Smith.

Mr. Thompson was born in Milroy, Pa., September 9, 1834. His education was obtained at Tuscarora Academy. After several years' experience under employ in various business houses, he finally entered into business at Potters Mills, as above noted, where he remained until his death, although never married. In 1877 his store was destroyed by fire. At another time his grist-mill was also burned. With all these ups-and-downs Mr. Thompson was undismayed and his energy held up to continue in business, and successfully for he deservedly had the confidence of all in his wide circle of acquaintance. Although a staunch Republican he was elected a Justice of the Peace in a Democratic precinct, which position he held for ten years. His leanings and support were with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Thompson was a thoroughly honest man, kind to all, benevolent and in every respect a most useful citizen. He was a charter member of the Grand Army Post, of Centre Hall, having served in the Union army, belonging to the 15th Pa. cavalry, and was made a body-guard to Gen. Anderson. He was the only survivor of his company.

His remains were taken to Milroy for burial.

The Shot Gun Bursted.

A fatal shooting accident occurred near Loganton, in Sugar valley, Saturday afternoon, which resulted in the death of a young man named Lorenzo Parker, aged about 18 years, a son of Scott Parker, of Loganton. Young Parker accompanied by another young man, named Bartges, started for the woods Saturday afternoon. Parker had a gun with him and when near the sulphur springs he aimed it at a bird on a tree. The gun bursted and Bartges saw Parker fall to the ground. He ran to the school ground where a base ball game was being played and notified the players what had happened. A physician was called and when the ball players reached the spot where the accident occurred they found the injured man in an unconscious condition. The gun was a muzzle loading shot gun, and when it exploded the tube was blown out, striking young Parker over the left eye and tearing a large hole in his skull. The injured man was taken home where he died about an hour later.

Suggestions.

Last week's pic-nic was notable for the absence of fakirs, which is generally commended. Now advance another step, and add an exhibit of farm products, which the farmers of our county can make attractive by a display of what they raise. Then the ground has the dimensions and evenness for a half-mile trotting course, at comparatively small expense. With these features added, it would be a complete fair, farmers' encampment and pic-nic combined, the only one in the state embracing all these features.

The Reporter makes these suggestions believing their adoption would tend to the permanency and growing success of the patrons' pic-nic, which would thereby rise to a high plane.

Vaults Insecure.

Elaborate repairs are still in progress at the court house. When the floor was raised over the vaults it was found that the roofs were decidedly insecure. Only common mortar had been used in laying the brick and that was crumbling already leaving large crevices where water would have easily run through on to the important documents. Then they were considered too weak to bear the strain of falling timbers in case of fire.

To make them secure they are being overlaid with brick and cement and then protected by a covering of heavy iron. That will make them amply secure against any possible emergency. —*Centre Democrat.*

Predicting a Hard Winter.

The rag weed is tall in the fields this season. This is considered an infallible sign of a severe winter. The reason underlying this theory is that this weed furnishes a food for the birds in winter, and when it grows abundantly tall it means deep snow. Thus does nature provide beforehand for what is coming.

Tapping the Mains.

Since Monday many have been changing their service pipes from the company line to the new boro mains. The work will go on rapidly until Oct. 1st, by which time nearly all will be connected with the boro water plant.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE PICNIC.

Fine Weather Brings a Very Large Crowd Thursday.

The grangers picnic came to an end last week and for the first time in many years has been favored with good weather through it all. Thursday of the week always has the largest crowds, and this year proved no exception. The trains from the east and west came in sections with eight to ten cars loaded with picnicers. The specials were well patronized and with those who came by their own conveyances, the crowd was estimated at from eight to ten thousand people. The weather in the morning indicated rain, with a slight misty rain falling. This undoubtedly kept many away. The rain was only for a few minutes and soon ceased. The crowd was scattered all over the park, but the fakir street was always crowded. The gamblers were still looking for a chance to open up their games, but the authorities kept a close watch on them, and threatened arrest if they set up.

Friday was a clear day with a fair attendance. No specials were run on the railroad for some reason, which kept the crowd down. A great many came by private conveyances however, and the crowd numbered over two thousand. Friday afternoon and evening preparations were begun by campers and shop keepers to pull up stakes and move, and by Saturday evening the park was vacated by except one or two.

The order in the town was of the best. There was little drunkenness and the police had no trouble whatever.

The town has settled back to its normal state again and must content itself with internal troubles for excitement until we again have the picnic a year later.

Died in Kansas City.

On the 5th of September, Mrs. Sarah Williams died at her home at Kansas City, Mo., at the age of 86 years. About a year ago Mrs. Williams fell and dislocated her hip, from which she had only partially recovered, and about three months ago she was stricken with paralysis, from which she suffered greatly until the time of her death. Mrs. Williams was a native of Penns valley, her maiden name being Sarah Love, and was the only surviving member of the Love family, one sister, Mrs. Alexander Kerr, and three brothers, James, William and John, having died many years ago. About thirty years ago, with her husband, Hudson Williams, she removed from this valley to Iowa, where after residing a short time her husband was killed by being crushed by a land roller. She then removed to Kansas City, where she has since resided. Three children survive her, Lewis who lived with his mother, Will, in Chicago, and Mrs. Agnes Farrington, living in Iowa. Mrs. Williams will be well remembered by many of the oldest residents of this valley.

A Middleburg Sensation.

Thursday morning of last week, the good people of Middleburg were in a state of tumultuous excitement on account of the arrest of a young man by the name of Smith. The arrest was made by John Hummel, near Middleburg.

It appears that Mrs. Hummel attended bush meeting the Sunday previous, and here young Smith went strolling in the grove, beyond the limits, in company with Mrs. Hummel. For this, Smith was arrested by Mrs. Hummel's husband.

Smith gave bail and then retaliated by causing Mrs. Hummel to be placed under arrest on the charge of leading him into the woods on that day and on previous occasions. This latter arrest caused Mrs. Hummel to divulge many secrets to her husband, who now has a number of men under arrest, charged with alienating the affections of his wife.—Selinsgrove Times.

A Serious Accident.

Jacob Kerstetter, of Rebersburg, met with a serious accident Wednesday while working in a saw mill in Sugar valley. He was using an axe and made a mis-stroke. The sharp bit of the axe struck him on the top of the left foot, going clear through the flesh and bones and cutting the foot off at the instep. Mr. Kerstetter is a brother of the man who was paralyzed early in the summer by a flag pole falling on him.

A Modern Store.

C. W. Swartz, manager of the modern and up-to-date store at Tusseyville, has been to New York and Philadelphia, purchasing his stock of goods for the fall and winter. The firm has a reputation through the valley for carrying a complete and finer line than any, and they propose sustaining it too.

Married.

September 13th, by M. L. Rishel, Esq., James Edward Dugan, of Bellefonte, and Maggie Jane Royer, of Penn Cave.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

WANTED

1000 bu. Apples, price 25c. to 50c. bu.
1000 bu. Potatoes, price 50c. bu.
1000 bu. Onions, price 50c. bu.

We want your apples, potatoes and onions and will pay you the highest market price.

At the same time don't forget that we will sell you goods at the lowest figure and guarantee you satisfaction.

Clothing.

We have suits for boys and we have suits for men.

Boys' Suits as low as $1 00
Men's Suits as low as $4 00

They are for fall and winter and will keep you warm.

Did you get one of the 65c Axes? Only a few left.

Columbia Flour can't be beat.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

A Line of Granite Ware at Sixteen Cents. Any Piece worth Double— for Example a Two-Quart Bucket, Regular price, Thirty-five Cents— This lot Sixteen cents.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

Sept. Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

....OUR....

New Fall

....AND....

Winter Stock

IS NOW IN STORE.

...THE...

Largest and Best Stock

...OF...

Dry Goods, Millinery and Carpets

EVER BROUGHT TO CENTRE COUNTY.

The Date of our Millinery Opening will be announced next week....

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."